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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Germans Flown to Russia; Rationing of Fuel Oil; Nightly Blackouts Due

The World's Day—February 28, 1942

The War: Nazis Rush Troops to Russian Front

Russia: Heavy Axis troop movements from Germany toward the Russian front were reported in London and Ankara as Soviet dispatches told of shooting down large troop transport planes carrying freshly trained Nazi troops from Germany, sent to reinforce the trapped German army in the Staraya Russa sector. A Russian offensive attacked German positions in front of Sevastopol and the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea, the German High Command admitted.

Air and Sea: While RAF bombers hammered at the Nazi naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, British parachute troops led infantry and naval forces in a raid on the French coast. [Page 7.]

Africa: Strong Axis patrols including tanks, were shelled and dispersed by British Imperial forces in Eastern Libya, the British announced.

Java: Allied sea squadrons were reported to have hurled back a powerful Japanese armada of "several tens of ships" supported by warships in a major attempt to invade and conquer Java.

Philippines: General MacArthur has announced a $10,000,000 war relief program for civilians. The military situation was unchanged.

New England: Fuel Oil Cut, No Hardships Due

Fuel oil rationing already started, but oil companies expected to get through last five weeks of heating season without hardships to consumers. [Page 2.]

Price ceilings on 11 canned fruits and 15 canned vegetables were imposed by the Office of Price Administration, according to word at regional headquarters of the Office of Emergency Management. [Details: Page 2.]

CIO State convention opened at Worcester, Mass. [Details: Page 2.]

Washington: Nightly Blackout in Critical Areas

James M. Landis, OCD Director, proclaimed a nightly blackout policy of all lighting in critical areas along the nation's coasts "which is not capable of being put out at a moment's notice."

The War Production Board has prohibited the sale of new pistols, rifles, or shotguns by anyone other than manufacturers to save present stocks for war plant protection, civilian defense, and police use.

The Dies Committee, in its third major report on subversive activities, charged that the Japanese carried on intensive espionage and propaganda activities in the United States for years before Pearl Harbor with the aim of preparing the way for an eventual invasion and conquest. [Page 4.]

Former Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis will head a new Army specialist corps to organize skilled civilians for administrative and scientific jobs, the War Department announced, following an executive order forming the new group.

The United States and Ecuador signed an agreement providing for the stabilization of the currency of the two countries. Secretary Morgenthau agreed to use as much as $5,000,000 of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 monetary stabilization fund in carrying out the agreement.

National: Defense of Bahama Islands Studied

The Duke of Windsor arriving in Miami conferred with U. S. Naval authorities regarding the defense of the Bahama Islands where he is Governor.

The conviction of Guy W. Picking and his wife, both attorneys, of Baltimore, for having used the American flag for advertising purposes on their automobile was upheld by the Appellate Division of New York State Supreme Court.

Europe: Pétain Blamed, de Gaulle Praised at Riom

Edouard Daladier, former Premier of France pleading his own defense at the Riom war guilt trials, testified that Marshal Pétain, by reducing war appropriations while in the Cabinet of Gaston Doumergue, was responsible with other French Ministers of War for France's unpreparedness. The former Premier offered strong praise for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Russo-Japanese talks regarding renewal of the Far Eastern fisheries agreement which expired Dec. 21, still are under way and no new accord is in sight, it was learned in Kuibyshev.

Japan's Ambassador at Moscow, Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, resigned because of health and Taotake Sato, present adviser of the Foreign Office, was appointed his successor.

The Vichy Government offered somewhat ambiguous assurance to the United States that the French fleet would not be used "for purposes of war," and that it would not lend military aid in any "theater of operations."

U. S. to Purchase Equipment For Defense Centers in U. S.

Regardless of size, New England communities engaged in vital war production work soon will receive federally purchased emergency equipment under a new allocation plan announced today by Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense.

Mr. Loughlin's program represents a drastic change in the original plan for allocation, under which towns of less than 10,000 were to get no equipment at all. This scheme was deemed inadvisable in New England because many small towns are centers of important war industries.

The changed method of allocation was worked out by the Regional Director in a tour of the six New England States during which he conferred with Governors and civilian defense authorities. It has received approval of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, which developed the original program but is prepared to accept changes suggested by regional authorities.

Auxiliary fire pumps, stretchers, medical equipment, firemen's helmets, policemen's helmets and other special civilian defense equipment for use by air raid emergency parties and workers will be distributed in a few weeks to supplement locally-held equipment, Mr. Loughlin stated. Municipalities will receive the equipment on a loan basis.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Sign Blackout Rules Speeded In New England

Landis asks darkening of billboards nightly if they cannot be put out easily.

Regular nightly blackout of billboards, electrical signs, and other outdoor lighting not capable of being put out at a moment's notice was expected today to take early effect through New England, as civilian defense officials moved to put into practice a recommendation to this end from James M. Landis, United States Director of Civilian Defense.

As plans got underway for thus darkening the New England landscape together with a 300-mile wide coastal belt extending around the entire United States, preparations for effective blackening of every apartment house in the Greater Boston area were being stepped up pursuant to a special bulletin from the Apartment House Owners Association. In a message to the Association's members, Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary, warned that Spring would bring good flying weather and that blackout arrangements should be completed without delay.

Prompt Action Asked

Upon word from Mr. Landis concerning the darkening of electrical signs, Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense in Boston, immediately wired the six State Defense Councils, directing them to ask all local defense authorities to carry out the new order.

"This should include the extinguishment of all advertising signs, store window displays, or other uncontrolled lighting which cannot be eliminated in the event of an alert," Mr. Loughlin telegraphed. In a public statement he appealed for "100 per cent cooperation" from industrialists, shopkeepers, and householders.

Indorsing the National Director's recommendation, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, pointed out that it corresponds to a similar ruling embodied in the Bay State's civilian defense emergency regulations. In view of the new Federal regulation, a stricter enforcement and check on such lighting will be maintained, he said.

Situation in Boston

The blackout rule will have little effect upon the night-time appearance of the Greater Boston area, said Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chief Blackout Officer for the City of Boston. Most of Boston's advertising illumination is equipped by an electric eye arrangement that extinguishes it at the same time that street lights go out, he explained.

This system was tested in the recent Boston blackout, he said.

The new ruling is expected, however, to make noticeable differences in other coastal centers of Massachusetts and New England and also in inland districts.

Describing the Landis order as "wise and appropriate," Mr. Farley pointed out that such advance action will greatly speed the achievement of effective emergency blackout should that become necessary at any time.

A 'Plane' Hat

Wide World

Defense Styles

Here's something new in hat styles: The young lady's headpiece is a portable, one-man airplane detector developed by a South Norwalk, Conn., firm for civilian air raid spotters. The headpiece includes earphones and a parabolic concentrator of sound waves connected by wires to an amplifying apparatus in the case. Magnitude of the sound from different directions tells the spotter where the plane is.

Allies Batter Japanese Fleet Off Java; Axis Transports Reported in Retreat; U. S. Seeks New Assurances by Vichy

French attitude fails to satisfy Washington, especially on use of fleet.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — Though the United States Government has received some assurance from Vichy of the latter's continued neutrality, the State Department has ordered further inquiry into France's attitude toward the Axis powers, especially concerning the use of the French Fleet.

Growing tension in United States relations with the Vichy Government is evident in instructions given Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles last night for "further clarification" of his Government's intentions.

The present crisis in United States-Vichy relations was evoked by a chain of events, climaxed by sailing of the French battleship Dunkerque from French Africa to the French naval base at Toulon last week. The United States, Mr. Welles disclosed yesterday, had previously sent a warning message to Vichy concerning the shipment of supplies from France to North Africa for use of Axis forces in Libya.

Warning to Pétain

Mr. Welles also disclosed that on Feb. 10 President Roosevelt sent a personal message to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain at Vichy informing him that the American Government would place France "in the category of governments which are directly assisting the declared enemies of the United States" if that country took any pro-Axis action beyond those specified by the Franco-German armistice of June, 1940.

In a statement at his press conference, Mr. Welles announced that "on Feb. 24 the American Ambassador in Vichy received in writing a communication from the French Government.

"In the course of this communication the French Government stated that it affirmed once again its will to abstain from any action under reservation of the obligations resulting to it from the armistice agreements, which would not be in conformity with the position of neutrality in which it had been placed since June, 1940, and which it intended to maintain."

In somewhat ambiguous phraseology, the French statement as quoted by Mr. Welles, said that the Vichy Government would not lend any military aid "to one of the belligerents in any place in the theater of operations." Of the French fleet, it said that this would not be used "for the purpose of war." The French said that the Vichy Government would not adopt a policy of assistance to the Axis powers beyond the terms of the French armistice agreement.

Fleet Is Major Concern

Probably the greatest American anxiety over France has arisen from worry that the pro-Axis elements in Vichy might succeed in turning the French Fleet over to the Germans. Although this fleet was badly damaged in battles with the British at Oran and Dakar, it still is a powerful striking force and would be of immense service to the Germans.

There is reason to believe that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, who is known for his pronounced Anglo-phobia, has favored putting the fleet at Berlin's disposal and that Marshal Pétain has had to wage a continuous fight to prevent this.

Mr. Welles did not elaborate on the major issues which he said had not yet been disposed of, although some observers tended to the belief that he was referring to the question of the supplies for Axis North African armies allegedly carried in French boats. It would seem, however, that the French assurance that it was not going beyond its armistice obligations would dispose of this possibility.

In addition, Washington has not yet settled the thorny question of what should be done about the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which Free French forces under Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier seized from Vichy on Christmas Eve.

Washington roundly condemned the Free French action, fearing that it would increase the influence of pro-Axis forces in Vichy. At the same time, the question of forcing the Free French to restore Vichy sovereignty in the islands has been extremely delicate due to overwhelming public sympathy in this country for the forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

French fleet still a threat despite Vichy's assurances: Page 6.

Wide World; Associated Press

Unity the Keynote of War Effort

Upper: This British sentry standing duty in the cold and snow on a quayside at a British harbor typifies the defensive strategy that has characterized the Allied war effort so far. Center left: Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the United States Pacific Fleet; center right: Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, Chief of the Allied Naval Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, whose combined United Nations' fleet repulsed the first Japanese attempt to invade Java. Inset: Lieut. Gen. Hein ter Poorten, Commander in Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army. Below: Defense unit in the Netherlands East Indies.

United Nations' Strategy: Are Changes on Way?

By Argus

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Signs are not wanting that the United Nations are on the eve of a momentous change of policy. No such change has yet been announced, except insofar as it may have been hinted at by President Roosevelt in his Washington Birthday talk. Prime Minister Winston Churchill certainly has not given any intimation that he intends to depart from his consistent strategy of defending what he can until such time next year as the United States will be ready with an enormous preponderance of men, planes, and tanks to join in launching a formal offensive.

None the less, the two weeks since the fall of Singapore have been marked by a crescendo of warnings that the present Allied strategy is becoming water-logged.

Mr. Churchill himself contributed the most convincing evidence of the situation when he announced this week in Parliament "a most serious increase" in shipping losses in the last two months, while the Navy was "strained to the utmost in protecting convoys." The same condition of strain on extended supply lines was alluded to by President Roosevelt in his radiocast.

While the two leaders were making public this serious situation, appeals were coming in from Java for immediate aid to ward off an imminent attack, followed by like calls from Australia, whose Prime Minister has urged that the Java affair was likely to be all settled in 48 hours and that help should be concentrated on Australia. At the same time in Amer-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Japan's first major attempt to invade Island of Java appears to have been beaten back—Ship losses on both sides indicated in incomplete reports, Dutch say no enemy landings made.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Japan's first attempt to invade the Island of Java apparently was thrown back today in the largest naval battle of the war in the South Pacific.

Guns of the navies of the United Nations—in a night-long engagement which still may be proceeding—battered heavy Japanese forces in the Sea of Java. There were unofficial but authentic reports that many Japanese transports were retreating northward, apparently in an effort to reform their concentrations.

Thus, under a Dutch Commander, whose idea of defense is to strike first and keep on striking, the United Nations have for the first time arrested the momentum of Japan's drive to the South. United States naval vessels participated. There were few details of Admiral Helfrich's apparent victory off the northeast coast of Java. Losses on both sides were admitted, but the Dutch claim that no Japanese troop landings had been effected.

In actions prior to the new naval battle, United States forces were disclosed by Secretary Stimson to have "probably sunk" 19 Japanese ships, and badly damaged 31 others. American fliers in the Pacific were downing five Japanese planes to every one they lost themselves.

Although the situation in Rangoon, key to the supply lines to China and the approaches to India, was admitted to be very serious, the situation in the Philippines was eased. General MacArthur's army appeared to be holding its recent gains which apparently caused the Japanese to defer their expected large-scale attacks on the Bataan Peninsula.

Java Sea:

Warships of the United Nations flung back an attempt by a huge fleet of Japanese warships and transports to storm the Surabaya Naval Base and invade Java, but the armada was believed to be reforming somewhere in the Java Sea for a second onslaught.

Battered and scrambled in a night-long battle, Japanese warships and their train of many transports retreated northward, and at 8:30 p. m. (8 a. m., E. W. T.) the quasi-official Aneta News said "it may be stated with absolute certainty there has been no landing of Japanese troops anywhere on Java."

Action at sea still was being joined late in the afternoon, but informed United Nations sources here said the bulk of the invasion fleet apparently was in the process of reorganizing for a renewed attempt to land troops, probably in the vicinity of the naval base.

The Dutch said "several tens of ships," in the continental equivalent of "scores" were in the invaders' strongly protected convoy, first scattered, and then pursued by the Allied warships.

Unspecified losses on both sides were acknowledged.

A Netherlands East Indies High Command communiqué said the huge Japanese convoy retreated to the north in the course of an hours-long engagement in the Java Sea north of this island—last stronghold of the United Nations in the East Indies.

No Japanese landings on Java had taken place, the Dutch reported.

The engagement, which began

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Defense Sped By Bulgaria: Which Front?

By Derek Patmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turkey, Feb. 28—Intensive military preparations continue in Bulgaria. The country is now virtually mobilized on a war basis and many foreign diplomatic observers are wondering against whom these preparations are being made.

It is estimated that the Bulgarian Army, which has been trained by German officers and is now well-equipped with the newest German war materials, can put between 350,000 and 400,000 men in the field.

Bulgaria, with the aid of Germany, has also built up considerable air forces, and competent neutral observers estimate that there are about 1,000 planes, Bulgarian and German, now in the many new airdromes dotted about Bulgaria.

Many of these airdromes were constructed by Nazi experts before Germany attacked Greece last spring, and the main ones are centered round the Plovdiv and Svilingrad districts. Since last year the Germans have improved these airdromes and all have Nazi ground staffs and under Nazi control.

Placed at Five Divisions

Estimates about the number of Nazi troops now in Bulgaria vary, but reliable reports put the figure at 100,000 men, or five divisions, in Bulgaria and occupied Grecian Thrace.

Neutral diplomats who have recently left Sofia declare that the town is full of Nazi sailors, thousands of whom have been sent to the Bulgarian ports of Bourgas and Varna.

So far the Nazis have only a limited amount of mechanized troops in the country, and it is reported that they have about 60 heavy tanks in the region near Svilingrad.

All military zones in Bulgaria are now completely under Nazi control, and a local branch of Gestapo agents has been established at Svilingrad to control all travelers passing from Bulgaria into Turkey.

On Hitler's Balkan Front

When questioned about all this military activity in Bulgaria, Axis circles declare that Bulgaria is taking defensive measures and that Germany wishes to make sure of her Balkan front before undertaking the great new offensive against Russia in the coming spring. The recent visit of the Chief of the Hungarian staff, Lieut. Field Marshal Franz Szombathelyi, to Sofia and the talk of a defensive alliance between Hungary and Bulgaria seems to confirm this.

However, various broadcasts

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Prices and Your Purse: Antifreeze Step

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 28

When you begin to feel the touch of spring in the air and decide to drain the antifreeze mixture in your car, be sure to save it.

"Car owners can help the war effort, protect their cars, and help their pocketbooks by draining and saving their antifreeze," said Dan A. West, director of the Office of Price Administration's Consumer Division. Smokeless powder and synthetic rubber are competitors for the alcohol in antifreeze.

Wool Wisdom

Ingenious wool manufacturers are to get a free hand from the WPB in developing new kinds of woolen cloth substitutes in the form of a bribe. The more low grade wool and mohair they use, the more they will get. In time mandatory blending may be ordered, R. R. Guthrie, WPB textile chief, indicates, but not until mills have had a chance to experiment with new fabrics.

Unchecked Ascent

The cost of living is still going up. Latest Labor Department report shows it 13.5 per cent higher than in August, 1939, the month before the war broke out. Food is up 25 per cent above the prewar level.

No Pull

Don't expect "pull" to get you a new car or a new tire. Local rationing boards have been instructed by Leon Henderson to post in their offices the names of all persons to whom they have awarded tire and car certificates and to release the names to the newspapers.

In a Pinch

After considering and reconsidering, the War Production Board has finally ruled out rubber thread for corsets, girdles, brassieres and foundation garments. But there's nothing to keep the women from reverting to the old-fashioned corset string and to knitted gussets to encourage shapeliness.

Doggy Meals

The tin can situation isn't going to hit "poochie" as hard as it might. Dog food manufacturers are hard at work on concentrated food to be put on the market in cellophane packages, so "poochie" still won't have to stoop to eating scraps from his master's table.

Uniform Maneuvers

WPB is still turning a deaf ear to women's pleas for wool defense uniforms. This week it got around, however, to giving priority to fabrics for officers' uniforms. Covered are Army officers, Navy and chief petty officers, Marine Corps officers, Coast Guard and chief petty officers, Coast and Geodetic offi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Oil Companies Already Have Begun Rationing Fuel for New England Homes

Firms Expect Supply to Last Until Spring

Rationing of fuel oil for home-heating systems already has started in New England, under a program of intelligent conservation inaugurated by the oil companies themselves.

Many families do not know it yet, but when they order their next fuel oil delivery, they will find themselves restricted to a limited number of gallons. And while conditions are expected momentarily to get worse rather than better, oil company officials state they will be able to avoid any undue hardships on consumers during the remaining five weeks of the winter heating season.

Day-to-Day Basis

Rationing at this time is only mildly indicative of a seriously threatening situation with the Government taking over ocean-going tankers for military needs and U-boats sinking tankers loaded with consumer fuel oil in the Caribbean at the rate of one or two every day. Most companies in New England have been forced at this point to stop at the 200-gallon mark in filling domestic tanks instead of loading them to the full 275-gallon capacity.

Whereas oil companies ordinarily operate with a one-week to 10-day supply of oil in reserve, they are being forced to function on a day-to-day delivery basis. In other words, reserves practically are gone and the consumer must rely on the ability of tankers and railroad tank cars to get through each day.

The situation has reached the point in many instances where oil companies have invoked the process of mutual assistance. When one company finds itself unable to meet demands of its customers, it borrows supplies from one of its usual competitors. This is happening more and more frequently.

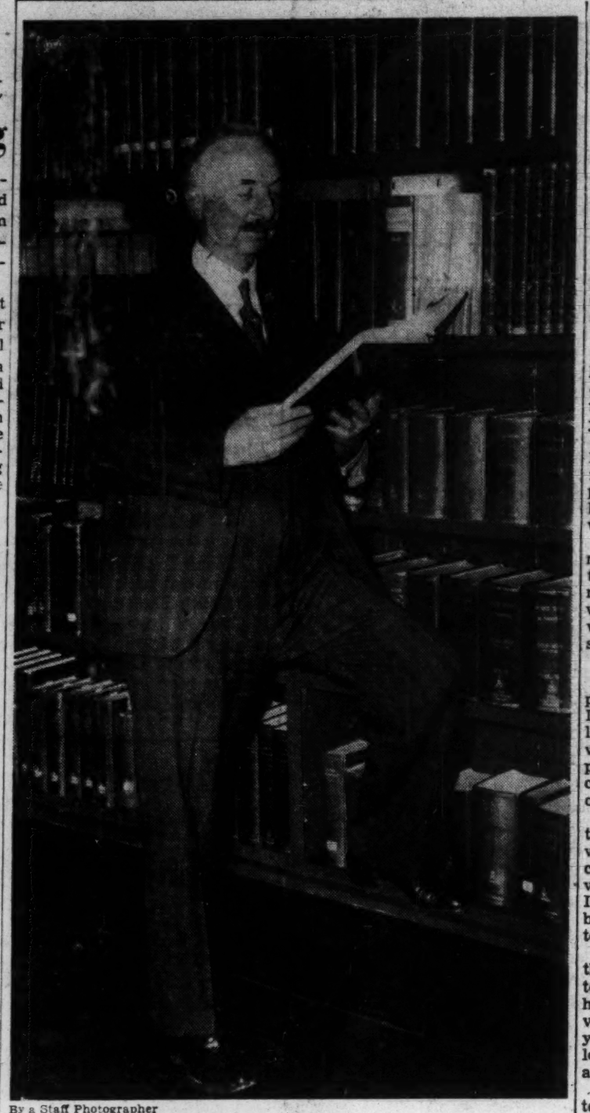
Shipped by Rail

Naturally, the spreading out of oil deliveries in order to protect all consumers and prevent hoarding of oil supplies in excessively large underground supply tanks is increasing delivery costs to the point where the companies may be compelled to raise the domestic price. Most customers, however, are protected by season contracts, which means that they probably will be paying the top price allowed in these contracts by the end of the season.

Why cannot fuel oil be delivered to New England by rail tank cars? It can, and is, being shipped here by rail in as large quantities as possible. But it takes 100 tank cars to carry the equivalent of the oil that can be shipped in a single coastline tanker. And whereas it takes only eight hours to unload a tanker, it takes many days to unload 100 railroad tank cars.

In other words, railroads don't have the facilities to keep New England supplied with fuel oil, and the companies do not have the proper facilities for unloading tank cars. It would take a long time to get these facilities under wartime limitations on labor and materials.

The situation adds up to one of sufficient seriousness to justify consumers launching conservation programs of their own, the oil companies declared.



By a Staff Photographer

The 'Mr. Chips' of Boston University

Approachable, tolerant, jolly Prof. Roy Davis has been more than head of the English Department in the College of Business Administration; he has been friend and counsellor to hundreds of boys and girls. Now after 25 years, he thinks it's time to retire, to write the kind of books he wants to write, to rig model ships, and nail things together in his carpenter shop.

Davis of B. U. Views Future; Plans to Write as He Likes

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He tilted back in his swivel chair, a mischievous "Mr. Chips" twinkle glinting in his eyes.

"Don't ever try to write a school textbook. There's only one thing harder—that's to write two." Prof. Roy Davis, head of the English Department at Boston University's College of Business Administration, shook his head in stern warning.

On the surface this remark seemed to have no relation to his coming retirement after nearly 40 years in the teaching profession, the last 25 of these at B. U. And yet it did.

"I've written, or helped to write, 17 textbooks. And now," he confided with a gusty sigh of anticipation, "I'm going to write the kind of books I really like to write."

Just what kind of books these may be was not a confession that the wily professor proposed to make. He started, then stopped with a sly grin—"No, just say I'm working on a couple of manuscripts."

Romance Resounds

Love stories? The "no" was prompt. "Can't write love stories. I've written short stories, but the love plots always come back. Same with poetry." The genial English professor swiveled around in his chair, and indicated a framed poem on the wall.

It was the dedicatory poem for the new building in which we were seated. "No," Professor Davis corrected. "It isn't a poem; it's verse. I liked doing that though. I've written a good deal of verse, but I don't believe I've ever written any poetry."

Reminiscences, laughable and the sober kind; things he had hoped to accomplish, and wondered if he had—all these came back like invited guests to memory, as the young-appearing college dean looked back over the old years, and forward to the new.

Yes, he'd write some. He'd putter around in his carpenter shop at Marshfield. Finish rigging that model boat his father had started. He knew how to rig it, too! Sailed before the mast years ago—with his father, a sea captain.

Been around? Should say he had. He chuckled impishly, and we waited for the joke we saw on the way. "Been a citizen of four countries." He paused leaving us suspended a moment. "I was born in Holland, naturalized in Britain, became a Canadian citizen, and in 1908 a naturalized American!"

Looking back is pleasant for a man whose life has been so active and useful. "Yet, sometimes," he confided soberly, "you wonder if you've ever really taught anything at all." Then, the next moment, quite unconsciously, he gives you the answer.

"They lead you a dog's life—these college boys today," he says. "They're in my office here all the time. Can't keep 'em out. They're eager for knowledge; they want to talk."

So you wonder sometimes if you've ever taught anything? We didn't say it. We just thought it and grinned.

But there's one thing, above all others, that this earnest educator hopes he has accomplished during the years. It's establishment of the idea that a business education isn't complete without the cultural side, too, and a cultural education isn't balanced without some knowledge of good business.

It was a hard, up-hill-all-the-way fight against deep-rooted traditions, but as a result of his one-man struggle, the College of Business Administration now serves its Shakespeare along with its bookkeeping.

Broad Education

Get Boston University's "Mr. Chips" off on that subject, and you've started something—yes, sir. "The man who knows only accounting is considered uneducated, but the man who knows only Shakespeare is equally uneducated!"

Most people forget, said "Mr. Chips," that Shakespeare wrote "The Tempest" and at the same time was a good businessman. It's been a little world war in itself to get that educational theory recognized. In London, where Professor Davis lectured at King's College, they told him he was "muddled"—his idea was all wrong. But he knew better.

As for applied business writing—when Professor Davis advocated it as a college course 25 years ago, they all thought he was mad. Later, he related with obvious satisfaction, the State Board of Education asked him to write their course in that subject. Now there's hardly a school that doesn't teach business English.

And he wonders if he's ever really taught anything!

Salerno Calls for Axis Defeat At C. I. O. Worcester Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 28—An Italian-born immigrant boy who has risen to become one of the foremost labor leaders of New England made a slashing plea here today for defeat of the Axis powers.

Opening the fifth State Convention of labor unions belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Joseph A. Salerno called on C. I. O. workers for "more and more production."

Labor's devotion, he predicted, would bring the destruction of fascism, naziism, and Japanese aggression, and place Hirohito, Hitler and Mussolini in "parade on the public streets of America."

As President of the Massachusetts State Council of the C. I. O., Mr. Salerno leads an organization whose membership has vaulted in numbers during the recent months of war preparation. He claimed an enrollment of 175,000.

Points of Domestic Policy

Touching on domestic policy as well as the war, the address of the C. I. O. chief, who began his labor career as a youngster in a Boston garment factory, included these points:

Labor has maintained its pledge not to strike during the war emergency and looks to employers to do their equal part.

The C. I. O. leadership has proved responsible.

There must be no abrogation of labor's rights. Time-and-a-half for overtime must be preserved.

Labor should be represented on all Government and industry boards to aid production.

Wages must be increased to meet the higher cost of living.

Eventual unification of the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor will make the American labor movement the most powerful in the world.

Mr. Salerno reported that C. I. O. members in Massachusetts had purchased more than $11,000,000 of national defense bonds.

No Business With Hitler

"We come to this convention more united and more determined than ever before that fascism, naziism and Japanese aggression must die so that America and the labor movement may live," Mr. Salerno told the hundreds of delegates. "We will spare nothing to win this war.

"Events have proven that capital can do business with organized labor. But it cannot do business with Hitler because naziism is 20th century barbarism.

"When fascism and naziism first arose, the men and women of labor were forced to fight them with their bare hands. This is our chance. Now that we have nations to fight these destroyers of the labor movement, let us give all aid to England, Russia, and China."

As to labor participation in the war effort, Mr. Salerno said:

"We have seen the gallant and heroic resistance of the people of England. Why? Because, in England, labor has equal representation in Government, in industry, and no labor laws have been abrogated. England has withstood the brunt of attack because labor is part of the Government and industry.

"We must make this a people's war. But in order to make this a people's war, we must give the working people a stake in this war."

The industrial unionism of the C. I. O., whereby a plant is organized on the basis of all its workers instead of by separate unions of the various crafts as in the A. F. of L., has brought a new era in industrial relations, the C. I. O. chief asserted.

"The C. I. O. plan has unified the workers of large industrial establishments into single bargaining units," he said. "The C. I. O. unions have brought to the workers billions of dollars in wage increases, vacations with pay, job protection, shorter hours and peaceful adjustment of grievances."

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph A. Salerno

President of Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations State Council which opened its annual convention at Worcester today on note of all-out production for war victory. Re-election of Mr. Salerno was forecast among C. I. O. leaders.

Federate for Freedom!

WE, the free citizens of the United States, are joined with the other Free Peoples to rid the world of the dark powers which would enslave us. We shall win this war—together. *Only together can we win the Peace.*

We, the people, must be ready to keep the next peace by establishing a Federation forever open to all who accept the principles of freedom. Let us begin right now. Let us *fight,* let us *work,* let us *give* for a greater and a nobler Democracy than the world has ever known—a Democracy which in the end shall be a UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD in which there shall not be war!

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2. A constitution providing for economic justice, equal opportunity and civil liberty.
3. A Union Congress elected by the peoples—not their governments—to manage international affairs; with national self-government for national affairs.
4. A Union defense force to keep order in the world.

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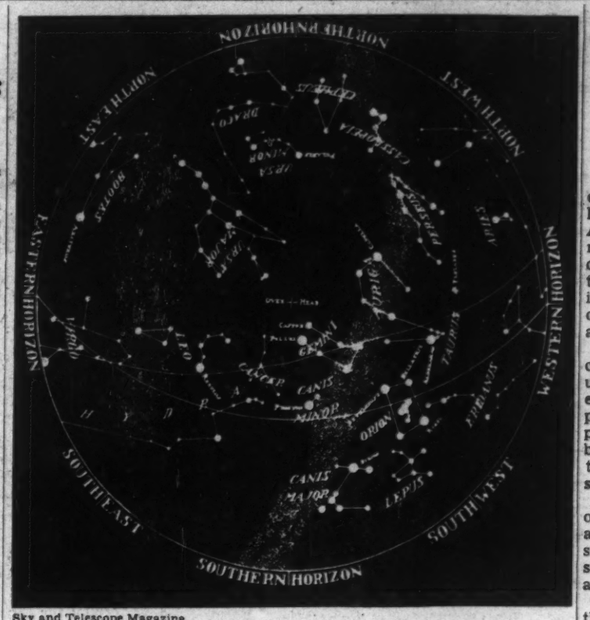

Sky and Telescope Magazine

As Astronomer Sees It

Above is a view of the stars as they will appear from midnorthern latitudes at 10 p. m., March 7, and 9 p. m., March 23. Magnitudes of the stars are indicated by the sizes of the disks marking the stars, and the names of some of the brighter stars appear. The ecliptic and the equator are shown, the latter touching the horizon at the east and west points.

Total Lunar Eclipse on Monday To Be Seen Throughout East

Prepared by the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History for The Christian Science Monitor

During the month of March there will be two events of genuine interest to both astronomer and layman. The first is a total eclipse of the moon which is scheduled to occur on March 2. Although the beginniing of the eclipse will take place before moonrise observers in eastern United States will have an opportunity to see the better part of it. Totality will begin at 7:33.2 p. m. (E. W. T.), the middle of the eclipse will be at 8:21.5 p. m. (E. W. T.) and totality will end at 9:09.8 p. m. (E. W. T.). The moon will leave the umbra at 10:11.5 p. m. (E. W. T.) and will leave the penumbra at 11:15 p. m. (E. W. T.).

Full moon occurs at 8:20 p. m. (E. W. T.) and rises at about sunset. The solar eclipse scheduled for Monday, March 16, will not be visible here.

The second important astronomical event for March will be the beginning of spring which takes place this year at 2:11 a. m. (E. W. T.), March 21. On that date the sun will rise directly in the east and set directly in the west. From then on, the hours of daylight will begin to increase over the hours of darkness in the northern hemisphere.

Planets visible in the evening sky during March will be Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter. These will appear in the southwest after sunset and will set by about midnight or shortly thereafter.

Mercury will appear in the southeast as a morning star on March 7. Venus will shine brilliantly as a morning star during the entire month.

The moon attains its last quarter phase at 6:00 p. m. (E. W. T.) on March 9. New moon occurs at 7:50 p. m. (E. W. T.) on March 16 and the first quarter moon at 8:01 p. m. (E. W. T.) on March 24.

Naval Air Base at Weymouth Completed Ahead of Schedule

Another vital step forward in the Navy's plan for defense of the Atlantic seacoast, particularly against enemy submarines, will be taken tomorrow when the new Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Mass., will be commissioned in the presence of high-ranking naval officers, public officials, and a limited number of invited guests.

Herculean efforts on the part of workmen and officials, who have been rushing the project toward a completion for several months, made the commissioning of the air base possible far ahead of the original schedule. The air station is the first lighter-than-air base to be constructed on the Atlantic Coast since 1921, other than the base and training school at Lakehurst, N. J.

Constructed in virgin woodland, the station covers about 1,260 acres, the bulk of which had to be cleared of timber growth, hewn from rocky soil, or filled in to eliminate swamp land. Engineers have expressed amazement at the rapid completion of the gigantic task.

Originally the land where the station is located contained about a half dozen farms, all but one or two of which had been abandoned because of the poor soil. The station is accessible to travel but is hidden from surrounding roads by forest lands. It is only a few miles from the coast line.

From this base lighter-than-air craft will patrol the North Atlantic coastline presenting a considerable challenge to enemy submarines which have been operating with such success against coastwise tankers and cargo ships.

The new station will contain hangars, mooring masts, quarters for enlisted men, headquarters buildings, officers' accommodation, and ships stores. Water mains, sewers, and lighting systems large enough to serve a small city have been installed.

Events Around Greater Boston

Today

Illustrated lecture entitled "Wings, Fins and Antlers," by John H. Storer, presented under the auspices of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. At John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Place, 2:30 p. m.

"Our Amazing America" is the subject of a technicolor film to be shown at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. A cartoon, "Crack Pot and Quail," will follow. At 60 Burroughs Street, 2:30 p. m.

French lecture, "Jacques Bainville, historian and prophète," by Robert de Saint-Jean, is being sponsored by L'Alliance Française, groupe de Boston-Cambridge. At the Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30 p. m. There will be a small admission charge.

Sunday

Orchestral instrument recital on the 'cello by Jean Bedetti, accompanied by Leo Litwin. Selections from Schubert, Chopin and Francoeur will be played. At the Gardner Museum, 2 p. m. Open free to the public.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Treasures of the Museum," by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and "Egyptian Crafts," by Miss Eaton. The public is invited to attend at 3 p. m.

Drama lecture, "Shaping Influences on American Drama," by A. Bertram de Mille, will be presented at the Boston Public Library. Open free to the public at 3:30 p. m.

Organ music, by William Zeuch, at the First Church in Boston. Free to the public at 4:30 p. m.

Violin recital by Charles Petremont at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 4:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum will have as its guest speaker the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church in New York, whose subject will be "Gandhi and the War in the Far East." The vital question of the part India's great man power can play in the war will be discussed by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, close observer of Gandhi's policies and methods. Doors open to John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

"French Night" will comprise a program of piano selections and recitations, singing of French folk songs, and a short French comedy, "La Plaisanterie." "French Night" is staged by the Cosmopolitan Student Club of Greater Boston. At the International Student Center, 5 Phillips Place, Cambridge, 7 p. m.

Piano recital by Maxine McCurry at the New England Conservatory of Music. The public is invited to attend free at 8:15 p. m.

Monday

Lowell Institute lecture, "Man in Nature: the Renaissance Conflict," the second in a series on "Shakespeare and the Nature of Man" by Dr. Theodore Spencer, Associate Professor of English at Harvard University. At the Boston Public Library, 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Canned Goods Prices 'Fixed' For 60 Days

Protective price regulation became a reality to the American housewife and her dinner table as Administrator Leon Henderson moved to halt further price increases in canned fruits and vegetables, according to word reaching the regional information office of the Office of Emergency Management at 17 Court Street, Boston.

Eleven canned fruits and 15 canned vegetables were placed under a 60-day price regulation effective March 2, and before expiration of that period a permanent price schedule is to be established by the Office of Price Administration, the regional headquarters stated.

Canned fruits covered by the order are: apples, apple sauce, apricots, red pitted sour cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruit salad, peaches, pears, pineapples, and plums.

Canned vegetables covered by the order are: asparagus, all dry varieties of beans, lima beans, green and wax snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, peas, pumpkins, sauerkraut, spinach, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, tomato catsup, and tomato juice.

Price ceilings are set at the highest prices prevailing between Feb. 23 and 27 inclusive, and regulation is imposed at canning and wholesale points.

The regional office also announced that a four-day period for registration of all inhabitants for sugar rationing will be set "within a week or so." Sugar ration books of tickets are to be given out for every man, woman and child, although a single representative of a family unit may make application for other members of his family.

Boston Man on Shoe Labor Advisory Board

John J. Mara of Boston, National President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor, is one of the nine union members of a shoe labor advisory committee set up by the War Production Board, it is announced.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and vicinity: Intermittent light snow today, continued near freezing tonight.

Maine: Continued moderate temperatures today, with scattered snow squalls.

New Hampshire: Continued moderate temperatures today, with scattered snow squalls in the northern portions and snow flurries in the southern portions.

Vermont: Not much change in temperature today, with occasional light snow.

Rhode Island: Continued moderate temperature today.

Connecticut: Not much change in temperature today, with scattered snow squalls in the interior sections.

High Tides Displayed at Boston

Saturday, 10:44 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 10:58 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:26 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Monday, 11:42 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:02 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:03 p. m.

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FIFTH FLOOR

Call for More Clothing Is Urged For Needs in Britain and U. S.

The Christian Science War Relief Committee today urged its supporters throughout the United States to continue their work of providing comforts and clothing both for civilians of Great Britain and for men in the armed forces of the United States.

In answer to inquiries following United States entry into the war, the Committee states that it will continue its shipments of clothing to Britain, and that it is expanding its services to uniformed men in the United States.

From its representatives in Great Britain the Committee learns that if shipments are continued at the present rate of 375 cases or 75,000 garments a month, and there are no more bombings, it will take six months to fill present needs. In addition, there will be replacement needs.

Emphasizing the continued need of America's civilian allies in the British war zone, the Committee called attention to a recent estimate of London social agencies that 5,000,000 persons, 60 per cent of them children, are urgently in need of clothing in Britain, and larger numbers in lesser need. Civilians are suffering increasing deprivations because consumer goods are not being adequately replaced in Britain. The Committee expressed the view that "we cannot decrease our work for Britain." Shipments are continuing uninterrupted to cross the Atlantic for British ports.

U. S. Armed Forces

Effective measures to help men in the armed forces of the United States also were reported by the Committee, as it urged workers to help expand this service. Mostly knitted goods are being provided for the men, including helmets, sweaters, gloves and mittens, socks, caps and scarves. A mounting sheaf of letters from recipients testifies to the gratitude with which these articles are welcomed by soldiers and sailors whose duties involve exposure to winter weather.

The Committee advised persons working with war relief committees of Christian Science branch churches and societies that directions for knitting suitable garments can be obtained from these committees, from the Boston Committee, or from the American Red Cross.

Although quantities are restricted, relief groups can still buy knitting yarn for making garments, the Committee emphasized in order to clear up misunderstanding. Distribution of yarn may be controlled later by the government.

Knitted goods should be in navy, khaki, or airforce blue. The greatest need is for navy goods, inasmuch as many sailors have to spend long hours amid winter winds and freezing weather. The smallest need is for airforce goods, since the personnel is comparatively small.

In a move to broaden distribution facilities for uniformed men and thus reach them in many sections of the country, the Committee today announced establishment of distribution points in 14 leading cities. Workers and relief groups in the respective areas can distribute their knitted goods for uniformed men through these 14 depots.

Depots Listed

The depots consist of Christian Science War Relief Committee of branch churches and are as follows:

Christian Science War Relief Committee, 2337 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Washington.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 923 Southwest Columbia Street, Portland, Oregon.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, Room 504, 140 Geary Street, San Francisco, California.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 8436 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 415 Fifth Street, San Antonio, Texas.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 1304 Belt Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 2010 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 817 Book Building, Detroit, Michigan.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, First and Laura Streets, Jacksonville, Florida.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 213 Old Armory Building, Norfolk, Virginia.
Christian Science War Relief Committee, 220 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (This is a new address, having just been changed.)
Christian Science War Relief Committee, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. (This address is for freight and express. The mail address is 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston.)

More Agencies

Additional distributing agencies may be named in the future. These committees will work in co-operation with Christian Science Camp Welfare workers and other appropriate persons in distributing goods.

Summarizing this service to date, the Committee reported that during the first 60 days of operation, 7,621 garments were distributed from Boston alone to soldiers and sailors. In addition, some hundreds of cases of clothing have been carefully packed and stored in strategic points throughout the United States to be in readiness in any civilian emergency.

The Boston Committee has found many opportunities to supply needs through its service for uniformed men. In one case, the crew of an Iceland-bound American warship, most of whom came from southern climes, were supplied with knitted garments. This brought a warm letter of thanks from an officer on the ship.

In another case, a well-known ocean liner, now a British troop ship, put into port with many of its crew lacking overcoats. The commanding officer, unable to fill the need, finally appealed to the Christian Science War Relief Committee and asked for 70 overcoats. He was offered several times that number, whereupon he admitted that he really needed 100. He was amply supplied.

One lad in a coast artillery battery wrote to express thanks for the sweaters, head pullovers, and stockings supplied his unit. He said, "I especially appreciate the face and head protection which the head pullover which I chose will give me. . . . Our usual tin helmets offer no protection from the cold, and this island is one of the coldest spots in New England. The island is narrow and the wind whips across the strip of land with unrelenting fury."

Contributions for The Mother Church Wartime Fund should be sent to Roy Garrett Watson, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Clothing for soldiers and sailors is not limited in distribution to Christian Scientists, but is given also to non-Christian Scientists.

Navy Patrols Sea Lanes With All Hands Alert

Associated Press

Air and Surface Craft Co-ordinate Activities

Upper left: Navy dive bomber circles its aircraft carrier during an offensive patrol by United States naval units in the Pacific. White patches indicate details eliminated by the Navy censor. Upper right: Two of the Navy's fighting captains keep vigil on the bridge of their vessel. They are Capt. F. C. Sherman (left) and his executive officer, Capt. W. M. Dillon. Lower left: War planes in the nest. Planes are lined up on the deck of an aircraft carrier on offensive patrol duty of the Pacific as the big vessel plows through heavy seas. Lower right: Two forward batteries of an aircraft carrier let go a salvo at a target being towed by destroyers several thousand yards distant. These guns are manned 24 hours a day, with frequent target practice. Forward of the turrets is the carrier's heavy-duty crane, temporarily lowered to the deck and secured during target practice.

Federal Pleas End Stoppage In 3 Plants

By the Associated Press

Three work stoppages in which Government officials had intervened with demands for immediate resumption of production were called off Feb. 27, but there was a walkout at a Pittsburgh electrical concern producing equipment for defense plants.

The Pennsylvania Transformer Company at Pittsburgh, employing 350, was closed down after members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Electrical Union suddenly walked out. A company spokesman said he knew of no grievances, and the union said only that a membership meeting would be held.

Some 120 welders who struck at the Hoboken, N. J., yards of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation because of a foreman's abusive language agreed to end their two-day work stoppage. William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, told them they were failing in their duty to their country.

A dispute which caused a stoppage of work Feb. 26 at the La Belle Works of the Crucible Steel Company, Pittsburgh, was settled, but details were not announced. The company had called the difficulty a strike while the C. I. O.-Steel Workers Organizing Committee termed it a lockout.

Dr. John Steelman, head of the United States Conciliation Service, had asked resumption of work.

In response to a request from Mr. Steelman, 50 striking roofers in Phoenix, Ariz., went back to work. They had protested that some employers were not observing a prevailing wage scale of $1.25 an hour for roofers and 87½ cents for helpers.

During the day, the War Labor Board declined to accept jurisdiction over a dispute between the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers and General Motors Corporation. It ruled that the parties should first exhaust other settlement possibilities including conciliation and grievance machinery provided in their contract.

The dispute involves a demand by the union for double pay for Sunday work and arises from conversion of the plant to 24-hour, seven-day-week operation on war contracts.

Labor Keeps High Work Status By Quick Defeat of Smith Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Quick mobilization of labor forces has saved the 40-hour week and other work standards from Congressional demolition, at least for the time being.

A rebellion in the House led by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia which would have set aside for the "duration" 17 Federal wage and hour laws to speed war production was quenched by a 226 to 62 vote after both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations had stormed into action.

Siding with the labor organizations was Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who described abandonment of the 40-hour week legislation as "unnecessary." Seven out of 10 defense workers are now employed on a schedule of 48 hours a week or more.

Miss Perkins' Opinion

Miss Perkins attributed the failure of some defense plants to work full time to shortage of plant managers, lack of regular orders, lack of essential raw materials, and lack of tools. The trouble, she said, was not a shortage of labor.

By a standing vote, the House, all of which comes up for election next November, avoided writing any record of how individual members stood on the highly controversial measure.

The amendment Representative Smith sought to have attached to the Second War Powers bill would by setting aside Federal wage and hour standards relieve employers of the responsibility they now have of paying overtime for work in excess of 40 hours. The easement on employers would have affected both defense and nondefense workers.

Spokesmen for the bill argued that lengthening of hours would speed work on equipment desperately needed on the fighting fronts. Representative Smith pointed out that the "President himself has lengthened the working day of Government employees by one hour, without extra pay."

Telegrams from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Phillip Murray, President of the C. I. O., helped clinch the victory for labor.

Mr. Green wired: "What this amendment really aims to do is to absolve employers of sweated workers, who do not have the protection of unions, of the requirement of paying such workers overtime rates for work in excess of 40 hours a week. This proposal and repeal of other safeguards would wreck American labor standards, disrupt war production schedules and undermine the morale of loyal American workers."

Mr. Murray's telegram said: "For every ounce of extra production turned out by those extra hours of work, the employers receive appropriate payment—payment which has already swelled corporate profits in this nation to excessive heights. What Representative Smith knows and fails to make clear is that the sole effect of his proposal would be to increase those swollen profits even further at the direct expense of labor."

Excessive Hours Drawback

Miss Perkins, meanwhile at a press conference, expressed concern over "excessive hours of work" in some defense plants which she said present a problem "nearly as important as the problem of incomplete use of working time."

She contended that "diminishing returns" set in if a man works more than 50 hours a week.

Miss Perkins predicted that there will be no actual shortage of workers in 1942 at the present rate of inducting men into the armed forces. By the end of the year, local stringencies may develop in certain types of skilled labor, she said, but expressed confidence that this "tightness" would be removed by shifting workers and training persons not now working.

Decision on Removal of Aliens Awaited

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The West Coast's biggest question—whether to move the Japanese, both alien and American-born, further inland, even possibly outside all coastal States—appeared to be headed toward an early answer today.

The man who has the power of decision, Lieut.-Gen. John L. De Witt, held important conferences last night with Tom C. Clark, West Coast alien co-ordinator.

General De Witt, Western Defense Commander of the Fourth Army Area, recently was authorized by President Roosevelt to establish "military areas" wherever he deems advisable and to remove from those areas all persons whose presence he considers inadvisable.

Mr. Clark said in Los Angeles earlier this week that he looked for an expansion of the prohibited zones from which enemy aliens—Japanese, Germans, and Italians—have been barred since Feb. 24. He said at that time that he expected an announcement by today. At San Diego, Norman Neukom, Assistant United States Attorney, asserted that such an announcement also would deal with the American-born Japanese.

All enemy aliens in California, Oregon, and Washington are estimated roughly at 200,000 with the Japanese the largest group.

The Japanese problem entailed not only whether to move them but where.

"Nobody wants them," said Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California in an interview at Seattle where his congressional committee is holding a hearing today on the West Coast enemy alien situation.

"The committee has received numerous expressions from inland areas to that effect."

Idaho's Governor, Chase A. Clark, said at Boise that his State was opposed to having enemy aliens sent there, but if they were sent they should be concentrated under guard.

Navy Clears Base

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (AP)—Employing the full power of a presidential order, the Navy yesterday was evacuating whites as well as Japanese from Terminal Island, site of the Reeves Field Naval Base and defense projects costing $500,000,000.

By midnight the island in Los Angeles Harbor was to have been cleared of all but Navy personnel and its Army sentries patrolling the streets. No one without special permit will be allowed henceforth in the evacuated area. Accredited workers employed on expansion of fleet facilities also will require passes.

Approximately 5,000 Japanese once lived on Terminal Island and 250 Japanese fishing boats operated from there. White residents were concentrated on Brighton Beach, once a swank seaside colony but now a rooming house district for shipyards workers.

The last Japanese families moved out of Fish Harbor yesterday, leaving the once quaint colony a deserted village, its wooden huts and its Shinto Temple stripped and barren.

Portuguese and Filipino residents also were among those leaving.

Seized by F. B. I.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28(AP)—Three Japanese rated as dangercus in the Dies report on Axis activities were arrested by the F. B. I. here immediately after Pearl Harbor. They are:

Mrs. Takashi Furuzawa, "long suspected of being a Japanese Navy spy," a frequenter of harbor areas and decorated by the Japanese Government.

Momota Okura, whose children were described as having "nothing but contempt for any Americans" and who allegedly photographed a fort and air field in this area.

F. Mio, reported to have boasted he was "one of the best spies there is" and to have operated a powerful telescope from a room overlooking Los Angeles Harbor.

The three still are in custody. The F. B. I. declined further information.

Raids in Texas

GALVESTON, Texas., Feb. 28 (AP)—Widespread raids in this Gulf Coast county yesterday netted 44 enemy aliens for questioning and a large quantity of contraband.

Six Italians, four Germans, and one Japanese were turned over to immigration authorities. The others were released.

Mrs. Roosevelt Bars Any Federal Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made succinct answer to critics of her office-holding activities in a statement at La Guardia Field last night that she would not take any more Government positions while her husband is President.

Her statement was a response to query by reporters concerning the possibility of her association with the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. Just resigned from her position as Assistant Director of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense, Mrs. Roosevelt said the Corps activities were exclusively under the War Department and that she would not head it "or otherwise take public office again."

"I can't take a Government position because of my being the President's wife; I found that out," she said, smiling.

Her statement ended a New York day which heard her addressing 2,500 women at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, opening the war emergency drive of the United Jewish Appeal with an urgency that women not let their new war duties interfere with the maintenance of their peacetime philanthropies.

"What the war really asks of us is the continuance of all the work and all the generosity that has been among us before," she said.

Georgia Again Leads U. S. In Watermelon Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia again leads the nation in the production of watermelons, shipping 5,677 carloads during 1941, according to B. E. Surrey, Associate Marketing Specialist, attached to the Atlanta Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was slightly less than 1940 shipments, however, when 6,100 cars moved out of the state.

Press Club Hails MacArthur's Stand

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Burnet Hershey, President of the Overseas Press Club of America, announced yesterday that he had sent a telegram of congratulations to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his embattled Bataan Peninsula fighters, at the suggestion of Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Litvinoff spoke at the Club's annual dinner.

The telegram, addressed to General MacArthur in the care of the War Department, said:

"The Overseas Press Club of America, at the suggestion of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of U. S. S. R., wishes to express the admiration and gratitude of all its members and guests for the heroic accomplishments of yourself and the men of your command.

"As expert chroniclers of contemporary warfare, we take national pride in the example you are giving to the world and to history of American courage, leadership and military ingenuity."

Methodists Join Peace Work

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—A program to promote public support of agencies working for "a just and lasting peace" after the war today had the approval of the Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church.

The basis of the program, adopted at a special meeting yesterday, includes research in Methodist colleges and universities, publication of literature, and the holding of peace study groups in local churches.

Officials said that these projects would be further developed at the National Study Conference on Peace in Delaware, Ohio, on March 3-5. The Conference will be sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches and Ohio Wesleyan University.

The greatest service the Peace Commission can give to the Church and to th nation, said Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Boston, who presided at the meeting, "is along the lines of a practical plan for a permanent peace on a world-wide basis."

Mates for Tires Wanted Or It's Two for Sale

UNION, S. C.—James H. Arthur, a traveling salesman, inserted this want ad in a newspaper:

"Wanted—If somebody won't sell me a couple of 600x16 tires of some description soon, I am going to have two pretty good tires for sale."

Chandler's
BOSTON

Vanity Fair
K-N-E-E-L-A-S-T
SILK STOCKINGS
1.35
Four thread sheer silk stockings in average length with the famous Kneelast top that stretches and bends as you do, have fine cotton lisle hems. In BALLET, a light shade: CAREER, darker tone with a glow: COMMUTER, a neutral, perfect with navy and Spring "Naturals."
Hosiery—Street Floor

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51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Methodists In Home Front Aid Portrayal

Several hundred members of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church yesterday attended the Boston District meeting of the Society, held at the Tremont Methodist Church. After the morning business meeting and departmental seminars, led by the various department secretaries, the program was devoted to skits under the title, "Channels of Action on the Home Front."

Mrs. Alva R. Mullins, District President of the Society, was in charge of the sessions.

The first of the skits, "Channels of Mercy and Peace," illustrated the work done with children of many nationalities at the Morgan Memorial Day Nursery, Red Cross and temperance work, and was under the direction of Mrs. William Ellison.

Dr. Olive Seemster directed the next skit, "Channels of Wisdom," which depicted the work done by the Methodist student groups and the importance of the scholarship they provide to a foreign student each year.

Under the title, "Channels of Light," Miss Emily Day and her committee presented a skit showing the leisure-time activities provided for young business girls.

Mrs. Wendell Moore was in charge of the skit, "Channels of Hope," which portrayed the young girls of her committee giving volunteer service in established social agencies.

The skit, "Channels of Promise," under Mrs. Edwin LaCount, showed the training of the children in world friendship.

"Channels of Blessings," under Mrs. Arthur Brown, illustrated aid to the needy.

Mrs. William Gunter was in charge of the skit, "Channels of Power," designed to show how all of the other activities were dependent on the spiritual activity of the church from which power and inspiration for accomplishment were derived.

Under "Channels of Knowledge," Mrs. Percy Trevethan presented a skit illustrating the importance of books promoting the spirit of world friendship.

"Channels of Love," a skit directed by Mrs. Franklin Knotts, showed the home missionary work being done among people of different nationalities. In this, three Chinese girls, a woman from India, a group of Negro children, and an American Indian took part.

Miss Doris Lippencott spoke at the luncheon, on the National Student Conference, and Miss Helen Johnson of New York, National Secretary of Young Women's and Girls' Work, supported by the Society, talked on "Youth in Defense."

College Business Group Honors M. I. T. Treasurer

Horace S. Ford, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for 20 years Secretary-Treasurer of the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers, was the guest of a group of his associates from New England colleges at a dinner given in his honor at the Lenox Hotel, Boston, last night.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. David A. Westcott **Mrs. Max Ulin**

Mrs. Westcott is President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and will be an honored guest at the International Relations conference of the Federation to be held Friday, March 13, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, under Mrs. Ulin's direction. Mrs. Ulin is International Relations chairman of the Federation.

Calendar of Women Clubs' Events Occurring Next Week

Monday

Brighthelmstone Club — Regular meeting. Open house, members requested to come in costume if possible, and to bring antiques for display. Colonial Tea at 3:30. Meeting starts 2:00 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly Club—Fifth in series of literary studies of South America. Meeting of Literature Class 2 p. m. Fortnightly Hall.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Art day, 2:30 p. m. Ionic Club. Exhibition of work of Tray Class. Illustrated lecture by Charles Frederick Whitney. Refreshments.

West Medford Woman's Club—American Home Day, all-day meeting beginning 10:30 a. m. Luncheon at 12:30. Fashion show at 2:30 p. m. Clubhouse, 22 Harvard Avenue.

Milton Woman's Club—Current events lecture by Eunice Harriet Avery, 2:15 at clubhouse, preceded by refreshment hour.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—American Home Class to take a trip to United Shoe Machinery Building, Boston. Leader, Mrs. Maxwell P. Gadsis.

Daughters of 1812—Meeting at Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston, 12:30 for luncheon. Council meeting at 2:15, followed by business meeting and talk by Henry J. Mallard.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Final meeting of play reading series, Drama Department. Episcopal Parish House, Stratford Street, 1 p. m. Luncheon served. Play is "First Lady," by Katherine Dayton and George S. Kaufman.

Quincy Federation of Women's Organizations—Election of officers, 1 p. m. "An Ounce of Prevention," by Mrs. Nancy L. Newell, Mrs. R. Edward Martel, Chairman, Quincy Women's Club House.

Watertown Woman's Club—Industry Day. Tea, business meeting, and program beginning 1:15 p. m., Unitarian Parish House, Summer and Church Streets.

Newton Center Garden Club—Meeting at the Newton Center Women's Club, 10:30 a. m., preceded by refreshment hour. Talk on defense gardens by Harry Fraser.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Talk by Lady Dorothy Drummond, young British flier. 8 p. m., preceded by half-hour reception. At the Clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Tuesday

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—"A Literary Banquet" by Alice Dixon Bond. 2:30 p. m., Parish House, Congregational Church. Music by Club Chorus and trio.

Roslindale Woman's Club — Reading of "Skidding," an "Andy Hardy" comedy. Refreshments. Business meeting at 2 o'clock. Unitarian Parish House.

Community Club of Canton—All-day meeting in Unitarian Parish Hall. Begins at 10:30. Luncheon served.

Professional Women's Club—Eleventh Annual Choral Group concert in aid of Scholarship Fund. 8:15 p. m., Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Meeting of executive committee 1:15 p. m. Study groups at 2:00. "The Writer's Funnybone" by Louise Dyer Harris, at 2 p. m. Hotel Vendome.

Canadian Club of Boston Auxiliary—Food sale and card party to aid general club funds, 2 p. m., Y. W. C. A., Boston.

Philergians of Braintree—"Books for Pleasure and Profit" by Marion Rudkin. Music on vibraphone by Mary Elizabeth Barry, 2 p. m., Cochato Hall.

Old and New Club of Malden—Annual American Home Day. Begins 10:30 a. m. Center Methodist Church vestry. Luncheon at 12:30.

Wednesday

Doll Collectors of America, Inc.—Round table discussion and exhibition on subject of hats, followed by a Treasure Sale. "White Elephant" table. Proceeds to aid Harrison Gray Otis House, where meeting will be held at 2 p. m.

Junior League—Annual concert of Junior League Orchestra. Ballroom, 8:30. Zero Marlboro Street.

Shut-In Society, Massachusetts Branch—March Luncheon Meeting, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. State Senator Charles V. Hogan of Lynn to speak. 12:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club — Presidents' Day. Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m. Vera Micheles Dean to speak on "Toward a New World."

Thursday

D. A. R., Paul Revere Chapter—Mrs. Arthur D. Roper on "The Buff and the Blue, or the Evacuation of Boston." Social hour and luncheon to follow meeting. College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Club Institute, Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m. Arthur Fiedler conducting NYA orchestra. David Crockett, Executive Secretary of World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, to speak.

Melrose Woman's Club—Fashion Day, with the theme; the use of cotton fabrics for the home and wardrobe; 2:30 p. m. G. A. R. Hall. Director of Copley Fashion School to speak. Annual elections.

Brewster Woman's Club—Education Evening. Anson Handy, President of Hyannis Teachers College, to speak. Guests welcome. Music. Represhments. Club house, 2 p. m.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Wakefield High School Boys' Glee Club to sing. 2 p. m.

Friday

Cantabrigia Club—Fiftieth Anniversary; clubhouse, 2 p. m., Mrs. Cora Butler Conant. "Luncheons in Our Schools Now." Readings by Mildred Dana Shaw; musical pantomime.

Friday Club of Everett—Regular meeting. Choral class presents "Victor Herbert's Melodies." Instrumental trio, 2 p. m., at Albert N. Parlin, Jr., high school.

Woburn Woman's Club—"The Making of an American," by Dr. H. Markham; 2:30 p. m. Congregational Church Vestry.

Waltham Woman's Club—Drama and Education Day. Dessert social at 1 p. m. Hovey Memorial.

Saturday

D. A. R., Old Concord Chapter—Regular meeting in Chapter House. Mrs. H. E. McQuesten to speak.

Boston Bates Alumnae Club — Tea at Y. W. C. A. Clarendon Street, 2:30. Speakers: Mrs. Gayl Partlow and Mrs. Philip Hardie.

D. A. R., Betsy Ross Chapter—Junior State Luncheon and Conference, Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations—Celebration of Henry Morgan's Birthday. Doll sale and tea.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 2

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 2

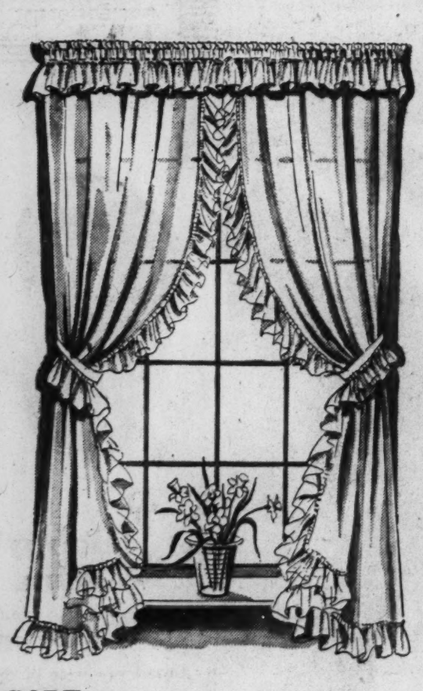
4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Strike at Gloucester Is Speedily Settled

A brief strike at the Universal Coat Company in Gloucester, Mass., is off, it is reported at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some 120 were involved.

The Board sent one of its trouble shooters to the factory and an adjustment was quickly arrived at.



SALE

ruffled curtains of cotton marquisette

Exceptional values in consideration of the fine quality marquisette and the increasing scarcity of materials. Ivory color with full ruffling, 2 inches wide. 35 inches wide. Four lengths. Complete with tiebacks. Third floor.

54 inch..... $1.35 pair *72 inch..... $1.65 pair*
63 inch..... $1.50 pair *81 inch..... $1.75 pair*

Stearns

BOSTON

Colonial Costumes Featuring Brighthelmstone Meeting

An open meeting with most of the members dressed in Colonial costumes is announced by the Brighthelmstone Club for Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Members have been requested to bring antiques with them for display, such as Paisley shawls, bonnets, old-fashioned dresses, trays, and dishes.

The day is in charge of the American Home Chairman, Mrs. Irving Carter, who will be assisted by Miss Helen H. Woodbury and Mrs. Joshua Atwood.

A Colonial Tea will be served at 3:30 o'clock by the Hospitality Committee, all of whose members will be in costume. The Chairman of this committee is Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, and she will be assisted by Mrs. Earle Spear, Mrs. Irving Carter, Miss Woodbury, Mrs. William J. McDonald, Mrs. Robert H. Merritt, Mrs. Frank J. Kelley, Mrs. Arthur B. MacConnell, Mrs. J. W. F. Macdonald, Mrs. Raymond L. McPhail, Mrs. Edward E. Marshall, Mrs. Henry I. Martin, Mrs. Irving Marshall, Mrs. Sadie Potter, Miss Ethel Nicholl, and Mrs. Lawrence O. Nicholl.

Sundials Can't Be Fooled —So Concord Figures

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 (AP)—War time may be observed throughout the country, but standard time will be in force for one timepiece here.

Allied organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic have been given authority to erect a memorial sundial on the State House lawn.

The dial will operate on standard time.

West Medford Woman's Club

Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be guest of honor at the all-day American Home Day meeting at the West Medford Woman's Club, Monday. Mrs. Hazel Marshall, Federation Chairman of the American Home Department, will speak, as will also Mrs. William G. Darrow, Federation Chairman of Preservation of Antiques.

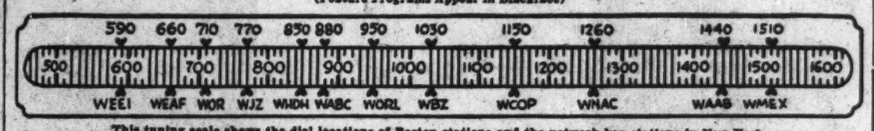
Mrs. M. J. Farrar is Program Chairman, and Mrs. Henry S. MacNish, President of the Club, will open the meeting at 10:30 a. m.

Luncheon arrangements are in charge of Mrs. J. F. Holmes. There will be a talk by Maryalice Parker of Pray's Furniture Store, on "Interior Decorating Today," and Edward H. O'Brion will lecture on "Food for Thought," distributing recipe books afterward.

At 2:30 there will be a fashion show presented by a Boston apparel shop for women.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today..	News; "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future": talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Ellen Drew	.....	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch....	Commissioning cruiser San Juan; speakers	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45	.....	.....	.....	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch....	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Mary N. Winslow..	Contrasts in Melody....	"Call to Youth"; talk....	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	U. S. Army Recruit.	News Service	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor ....
2:00	News; Of Men and Books	Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "The Masked Ball"; Giovanni Martinelli; Richard Bonelli;	U. S. Marine Band.....	Women's Press Club of New York: speakers...	Victory Program .....
2:15	.....	.....	U. S. Marine Band.....	.....	Victory Program .....
2:30	Brush Creek Follies.	.....	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra...	Nancy Mace, soprano...
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	.....	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra...	Five Star News .....
3:00	Country Journal	Stella Roman; Bruna Castagna; Josephine Antoine; Norman Cordon; Nicola Moscona;	Patti Chapin, songs....	Bob Allen's Orchestra...	Sports results .....
3:15	Country Journal	.....	Parent-Teachers Assn.: "Music for Everyone"; string orchestra; News.	Bob Allen's Orchestra...	Sports results .....
3:30	United We Stand...	.....	.....	"Carolina Playmakers"; Univ. of No. Carolina...	Sports results .....
3:45	United We Stand....	.....	.....	.....	Sports results .....
4:00	"Young Americans in the Making"...	George Cehanovsky; Ettore Panizza, conductor	"Down Mexico Way"; music; drama	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:15	.....	.....	.....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports results .....
4:30	News; Chernlavsky's	Metropolitan Opera:	"Air Youth of America";	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechette, piano.
4:45	Musical Camera ...	.....	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra	Verdi's "Masked Ball"	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	Concert, Artur	Opera: Music	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	Rodzinski, conductor	Dance Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	.....	Dance Orchestra	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Five Star News .....
6:00	News, comments ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30	Bill Cunningham ...	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	News Review	Dramatisation	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00	"This Is War"; Norman Corwin; drama.	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, dir..	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, dir..	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r	"This Is War"; drama. Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:15	.....	.....	.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Ray Noble's Orchestra.
7:30	"Calling Pan America": folksongs	"Ellery Queen"; mystery drama	"Confidentially Yours" .. Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports".....	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
7:45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet"; drama	"Abie's Irish Rose"; comedy sketch	Treasure Hour of Song': Josephine Tuminia	Jan Garber's Music.....
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	.....	.....	.....	Rhythm Ramblers .....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D. Elman, m. c.; News	"Swap Night"; H. Allen Smith, conductor	"Truth or Consequences'; quiz program	Chicago Theater: operetta: "My Maryland";	101st Vets. Ass'n; Songs Beachwood Quartet ....
8:45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance:	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Charlie Barnet's Orch...	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	John Brownlee, baritone	.....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Rochester Civic Orch..	Hotshots; Glen Welly's	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:45	"Saturday Night Serenade"; music .	Rochester Civic Orch.	Orchestra; Guest	Dance Orchestra	.....
10:00	.....	Bob Ripley; "Believe It or Not"	Sports Newsreel	Sports Program	Olympics - Baltimore hockey game
10:15	Public Affairs	.....	Charles Dant's Orchestra	America Preferred: Elisabeth Schumann, sopr'no	.....
10:30	Sports program	"Remember Pearl Harbor"; orch.; speakers..	Ted Steele: Sports.....	Hockey game: News....	Hockey game; News....
10:45	News; Sports	.....	Ted Steele's Studio Club.	News Service	U. S. Marine Band.....
11:00	John T. Frederick..	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies":	Treasury Parade .....
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music.....	orchestra; soloist	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Glen	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Joe Venuti's Orchestra..	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Gray's Orchestra...	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra ..	Joe Venuti's Orchestra..	Day's End: News.....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music... Piano Trio	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers ..... Radio Carollers	.....
8:15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	.....
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"The Song Shop"	.....
9:00	News of the World.	"European Situation" ..	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	"From the Organ Loft," J. Mattfeld	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	Deep River Boys; quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service .....
9:30	.....	.....	"Words and Music"	.....	Religious service .....
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	.....	"Words and Music"	.....	Religious service .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob: children's	Musical Album	Religious service .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Internat'l Day; speakers	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Stories of America"...	Musical Album	Manner" .....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs...	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service From The Mother
11:00	News; Milestones in	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service....	Church service	Church, The First
11:15	American Music ..	Piano Duo	Temple Israel Service....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature....	Temple Israel Service....	Church service	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Service....	Tremont Temple service.	Massachusetts .....
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talks...	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News .....
12:15	"Syncopation Piece"	First Piano Quartet....	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music" ....
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir..	Orchestra; soloists	concert orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy" .....
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Palestine and Near East	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to	News Room of the Air....	The World Is Yours":	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra..	dramatisation	Lutheran chorus	baritone .....
2:00	Spirit of '42.....	Famous Fireside Plays:	Sammy Kaye's Serenade..	Ireing Ceaser, songs....	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42.....	"Dead End" by Sidney	Sammy Kaye's Serenade..	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range....
2:30	Columbia Workshop	Kingsley; Barrett H.	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Columbia Workshop	Clark, narrator	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"	gram: talk; music .....
3:00	New York Philharmonic - Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"...	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"..	Scandinavian Melodies .
3:15	.....	.....	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
3:30	Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor	"Wake Up, America"...	"Listen, America"	Dance Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies .
3:45	.....	"Wake Up, America"...	"Listen, America"	National Defense Talk..	Scandinavian Melodies .
4:00	New York Philharmonic-Symphony	News; Mastersingers ...	Quiz of Two Cities.....	Reviewing Stand: ausp.	Religious program .....
4:15	.....	Tony Wons' Scrapbook ..	Quiz of Two Cities.....	Chicago Northwestern Un.	Religious program .....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; Dinah Shore..	First Naval District Navy program: or.; speakers	"The Shadow"; drama.. "The Shadow"; drama.	Dept. of Justice Series... Internati. Day: speakers	Circle C Ranch Boys.... Circle C Ranch Boys....
4:45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5:00	Family Hour: G. Swarthout; Ross	Moylan Sisters, songs...	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing';	Religious program .....
5:15	.....	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	soloists; talks; orch....	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program .....
5:30	Graham; chorus ..	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program .....
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News.	Variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker.....	Religious program .....
6:00	Theater: Dorothy Lamour; drama.	"Keep Guessing"; quiz program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin and organ	"Double or Nothing"; guest; W. Compton, m.c.	News; Music ..... Irish Melodies .....
6:15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program .....
6:45	Gene Autry; Music;	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt ...	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program .....
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Livingstone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk .....
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	"Bandwagon"; Shep	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk .....
7:30	Guild Theater: Joan	Daughters of Uncle Sam:	Field's Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Bennett, E. Young	All-Girl Band; guest....	.....	"Invitation to Waltz"...	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman .....
8:15	World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air: Forum of Air....	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	America's Town Meeting	Classical Album .....
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis.	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news....	Classical Album .....
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Harold Koch, con.; Greenfield Village Choir.	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:15		"The Parker Family"....		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album .....
9:30		"Dear John"; drama....	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45		Dinah Shore, songs; or..		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director..	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra... A. A. Berle, Jr.	Bruins - Detroit hockey game .....
10:15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Sherlock Holmes"; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Hockey game; News ....
10:45	Income Tax Talk....	J. Anthony, director...	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce..	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting..
11:00	Headlines, Bylines...	News; Music	News Service	'From the Land of Song'	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	"They Live Forever"; drama	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music.....	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30	.....	Music You Want.....	Mystery Series with John	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Harry James' Orch..	Music You Want.....	Wayne	Govt. Official Program..	Day's End; News.....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Arthur Godfrey' ..	Home Forum talk.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	News Commentator	Harry Owen's Orchestra.
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons" ..	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons"; sketch...	Melody Strings	Henry King's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch..	Choir Loft	Five Star News .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports..
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.....	"Judy and Jane".....	"Kaleidoscope".....	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	"Baukhage Talking" ...	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agriculture News..	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk....	Contrasts in Rhythm...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Front Page Farrell"....	Margaret Janis, songs...
1:45	"Road of Life".....	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour....	George Van Dorn's Orch.	Dramatic sketches .....
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"....	Cedric Foster, news....	Victory Program .....
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch..	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama..	United States Naval	Organ Recital .....
2:45	'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Academy Band	Five Star News .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and Music.....
3:15	News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and Music.....
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"...	"Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music.....
3:45	"Home Planning" ...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Network Program; News.	Sports and Music.....
4:00	Swing Time	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife".....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and Music.....
4:15	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music.....
4:30	Preview	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Harper House; drama..
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown".	Boake Carter, news....	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk ...	Town Crier .....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Ask the Children".....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news.	Josephine Cambria, songs
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Ask the Children".....	News of the World.....	W. A. O'Carroll, News..	Five Star News; Talk....
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of Amerias";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Andrews Sisters .....
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz....	"I Love a Mystery".....	James Melton, Frances	"Rising Up the News"...	State House Topics.....
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz....	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	S. Blomberg's Melodies..
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director...	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.... Morton Gould's Orch....	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama .....
8:45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9:00	Radio Theater: Loretta Young, George Brent, in "The Great Lie"	Leighton Noble's Orch.. Leighton Noble's Orch.. Frontline Headlines .... Donald M. Nelson .....

Harvard to Dedicate Ultra-Modern Houghton Rare Book Library

Crew Lists Made Compulsory For Boston Fishing Industry

Log of the Port of Boston

Revolutionary innovations in the age-old fishing industry, which failed of adoption in peacetime, are now appearing in war.

Complete crew lists for every trip of a fishing vessel must now be filed before sailing, as a requisite for obtaining the naval clearance that permits the vessel to leave the harbor. This is, perhaps, the most radical departure thus far brought about in this industry by the tightening of wartime restrictions.

For years the vessels have sailed with only the captain knowing who constituted his crew, and many of the men were known only by nicknames. Attempts to secure crew lists of fishing vessels before sailing have been made repeatedly in recent years but this is the first time that the filing has been made compulsory.

Under the new plan of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, the skipper of each fishing vessel must submit a crew list that shows the correct full name, nationality, and age of every man aboard the vessel, before he can secure his clearance. In the event of a last minute change —of which there are usually many in the fishing industry—the captain is required to notify the Captain of the Port's office by telephone before sailing.

Thus, for the time being at least, there can be no more hailing the skipper of a vessel that is already moving out of the dock, and jumping aboard for the trip if the skipper happens to need another man.

Another important and significant development, however, is the movement on foot to require fishing vessels to carry much of the safety equipment of the merchant ship.

Prompted by the increased activity of submarines off the American coast, the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is starting a campaign to have federal requirements for fishing vessels include life rafts, and additional other life saving equipment.

Life rafts can be launched more quickly than small boats, it is held, and if adopted would have to meet federal regulations about being fitted out with provisions, water breakers, charts, flares, blankets, flashlights, and similar paraphernalia.

Merchant Ships

Uncle Sam's merchant shipbuilding program is swinging rapidly into its full stride, and is coming nearer to reaching the goal imposed on it by war requirements than is any other industry, according to J. Lewis Luckenbach, President of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Vessels under construction or contracted for in United States shipyards on Feb. 1 total 1,809 vessels of 11,511,690 gross tons, the latest monthly bulletin of the Bureau, just received here, discloses. These figures compare with 276 vessels of 1,585,678 gross tons one year previously, and with 1,046 vessels of 6,462,670 gross tons on Jan. 1 of this year.

Of the total 1,328 vessels of 9,271,000 gross tons are cargo carriers, 188 vessels of 1,974,500 tons are tankers, and 46 of 23,975 tons are tank barges.

New England yards are represented in the total by 89 vessels in addition to large naval contracts which are not included in the tabulation.

Port Facilities

Boston's port facilities have just been augmented by installation of modern bunkering piers, said to be among the finest on the coast on the main ship channel at the junction of the Reserved Channel, South Boston. Coal from this bunkering station can be delivered into ship's bunkers continuously day or night at the rate of 150 tons an hour. It is weighed automatically, and delivered by conveyor through a closed circular chute, saving about 75 per cent of the time taken for the former methods.

Leon Stone

By a Staff Photographer

Among Rare Books in New Library Building at Harvard

Top: The richly furnished reading room of Harvard's Houghton rare book library is typical of the character of the interior. Note the clock with a glass face, and the oil paintings. Below (left): The smallest book in the new library—indeed, to Harvard's knowledge, the smallest book ever printed from movable type—is this tiny copy of the Thompson translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. It is 3-16ths by 5-16ths of an inch, contains 28 pages, and can be read with a microscope. An ordinary thimble will hold 24 of the hundred-odd copies in existence. Right: Fluorescent-lighted stacks reach the full length of the 120-foot building. The special lighting is provided to keep the rare old books from fading over the centuries. Hermetically sealed, washed air is another feature of the remarkable new building, to be dedicated tonight.

100,000 Treasured Volumes Included in Rich Collection

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With appropriate academic ceremony, Harvard University will open tonight the latest, most ultra-modern addition to its physical plant, the Houghton rare book library.

Housing the most prized treasures of the University's book collection, the Houghton Library is itself a showpiece of fluorescent, air-conditioned, richly - furnished splendor.

Tonight's formal dedication has been awaited for a year and a half —ever since it was announced that Harvard would build among the Yard elms a million-dollar structure for its priceless collection of 100,000 rare old books and manuscripts.

Deep, soft oriental rugs cover the floors. There is an ornate spiral staircase which appears tipped with silver and gold. (Possibly the gold is just brass.) Oil paintings of literary greats look down from oak and walnut walls. The atmosphere is hermetically-sealed, dust-free, air-conditioned.

Some contrast to the aged, ivy-covered, faintly musty wooden buildings of Harvard's hoary tradition!

Sharp Contrast

The Library will be formally opened tonight before some 300 invited guests. Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., Harvard '29, the donor, will make the presentation address and Dr. James B. Conant, University President, will accept.

Following the ceremonies, the library will be thrown open next week and thereafter to visitors from the general public. Only Harvard students and teachers, of course, are permitted use of the books, but many of the rarest treasures will be put on public exhibition.

Step inside on an introductory tour. You pass under a red and white brick doorway into an oval lobby, shining from hidden ceiling lights and lined with glass encased book shelves. The prevailing color is a soft creamy white, and you learn (but keep it a secret) that you are in what is unofficially known as the "mushroom soup" room.

On the right is the reading room, into which you pass through leather upholstered doors of solid oak. The polished walnut tables and red leather chairs blend into dark red wall shelves, and a brown and maroon cork floor adds tone.

This room, too, has a confidential nickname. It is hard to describe the color, because it is somewhere between maroon and Chinese red So they call it—irreverently enough—the "tomato soup" room.

"Pea Soup" Room

Pass back through the oval lobby to the South side of the building. It is decorated in light, bluish green. You guessed it—the "pea soup" room. They spent $10,000 on black walnut for the walls of this, the exhibition room, and then on a last-minute decision painted away the rich, shining luster.

Wall cases here are illuminated by hidden fluorescent lights. An attendant shuts off the other lights of the room, and the cases stand out with an almost eerie effect.

Not a book in the room was printed after 1500—and the 16 cases contain more than 2,000 volumes. This is the major portion of Harvard's incunabula and rare medieval manuscripts.

An entire room upstairs is devoted to Keats material—original handwritten drafts of his poems, presentation copies of his work, rare first editions, association material. Each manuscript is so highly valued that Harvard has provided a complete volume of blank white paper to surround the one sheet with the poet's handwriting.

What would Harvard do in case of bombing? No special precautions are in evidence. If the staff had time enough, they could remove the books to a comparatively safe storage vault, and in case of repeated raids, the books could be taken to a safer location. But in the event of a surprise . . . well, Harvard is hoping not to have to cross that bridge.

The fluorescent lighting in the stacks is to keep the books from fading over the years. The carefully washed, humidified, air-conditioned atmosphere is ideal, too, for long preservation. Two-inch thick cork walls shut out all noise (including air raid alarms) but just what connection sound waves have with the life of old volumes is not made clear. Perhaps the Library officials simply want to be quiet with their incunabula far from the madding throng.

Posting a Letter Brings The Firemen Posthaste

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 28 (AP) —It was the same old story when firemen responding to an alarm from a business district box found a Norwegian sailor trying to mail a letter in the fire alarm box.

The fire laddies explained the difference to the red-faced lad.

Indiana Farm Land Now Produces Loaded Shells Instead of Wheat

LAPORTE, Ind., Feb. 27 (AP)—A $47,000,000 army shell loading factory stands finished and busily producing today on what only a little more than 15 months ago was nothing but another good stretch of Northern Indiana wheat land.

Maj. Edward J. Thomas, commanding officer, yesterday announced completion of Kingsbury Ordnance Plant. He said more than 10,000 workers were loading shells and the force would be doubled when full production was reached.

On Nov. 21, 1940, the Army took over 13,000 acres including 85 farms and the villages of Union Center and Tracy—Kingsbury is at one corner—in an area served by the Grand Trunk, Wabash, Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate Railroads.

Since then more than 500 buildings have been erected on the site. Seventy miles of railroad track have been laid, 70 miles of hard surfaced road built and 70 miles of fence erected. The place now is like a little city with its own light and power plant, water supply, sewage disposal plant, fire alarm system and communication and transportation facilities.

Auto Fatalities Drop in N. H. Despite Increase for Nation

In the face of a 7 per cent increase in highway fatalities for the country as a whole in January as compared with the corresponding month of 1941, New Hampshire was one of only 21 states reporting an improvement today in its traffic situation.

Not only did the State reduce fatalities on the road but it showed a decline of 50 per cent, the second best record in the nation to Montana's 56 per cent reduction.

The study made by the National Safety Council disclosed that automobile travel, instead of decreasing because of tire shortages and thousands of men being called into the military service, was actually on the increase.

In Massachusetts alone, the Registry of Motor Vehicles recorded an increase of 40,000 automobiles on the road as compared with last year at this time.

Despite this increase, however, Lawrence, Brookline, and Northampton, Mass., were among those cities and towns without a single motor fatality in January.

Bound for Japan— After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — Despite the war, the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture still is saving its research publications for exchange with Japan.

That does not mean the professors on the agricultural campus are unpatriotic. It's just that the men of the laboratories and the test tubes, now as ever in their history, recognize neither national boundaries nor a war in their work.

Wisconsin's discoveries are not sent to Japan to make its lot easier during this wartime. Instead, the bulletins are sent to the Smithsonian Institution headquarters, which for years has acted as a clearing house for scientific material for scores of nations over the world which have subscribed to a reciprocal agreement on their research achievements.

Japan will get the Wisconsin bulletins only when and if, after the war, it re-establishes friendly relations with the United States, and further agrees to the reciprocal exchange.

Church Pension Fund Assets Over $35,500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The Church Pension Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church has assets of more than $35,500,000 and, in the past 25 years, has paid out more than $21,000,000 in pension benefits to an ever-increasing list of beneficiaries, a pamphlet issued by the Fund in connection with observance of its twenty-fifth anniversary, reports today.

There are now about 2,500 individuals on its list of beneficiaries and the total annual rate of payment averages $1,400,000, the pamphlet says. A pioneer of pension systems based upon actuarial reserves, the Fund is operated under the supervision of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

Recreation Club Opens at Battery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The Battery Park Service Club, established for all men in the armed forces of the United States and the United Nations, threw open its doors here today under Salvation Army auspices in co-operation with the New York City Defense Recreation Committee.

Situated between Piers Three and Five, South Ferry, its dedication had big attendance, including Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Federal Regional Co-ordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities; Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, Co-Chairman of the Defense Recreation Committee, and Walbridge Taft, Chairman of the Salvation Army Advisory Board.

The club features a lounge room, snack bar, check rooms, shower facilities, writing and reading accommodations, telephone service and information center.

D. A. R. Planning For Conference

The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will hold its 48th State Conference at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 18 and 19.

Sessions will convene at 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock Wednesday, and at 9:30 on Thursday. There will be a reception at 6:45 Wednesday evening in the Foyer of the Ball Room, with a banquet following at 7:30 p. m. It is announced that banquet reservations should be made with Mrs. J. Walter Allen, 15 Foster Street, Newtonville, before March 13.

D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrims, guests of the chapters sponsoring them, will attend the first meeting. There will be a luncheon for them at the University Club, 40 Trinity Place, immediately following the meeting, after which they will go by bus to the State House for a visit of inspection.

A brief State Board meeting will be held directly after the Wednesday afternoon session.

They 'Launch' Ship Parts Yes, From in Colorado

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 28 (AP)—Denver's inland ship builders held their first "launching" ceremonies yesterday, proudly sending off a shipment of fabricated steel parts for the hulls of Navy ships.

As the railroad gondola car pulled out, bound for a West Coast Navy Yard, Jean Alley, attractive War Production Board office secretary, smashed a be-ribboned bottle of Pike's Peak snow water over one end of the car.

On a banner across the shipment were the words:

"U. S. S. Mountain Maid.

"Tokyo or Bust.

"From Pike's Peak navy yard."

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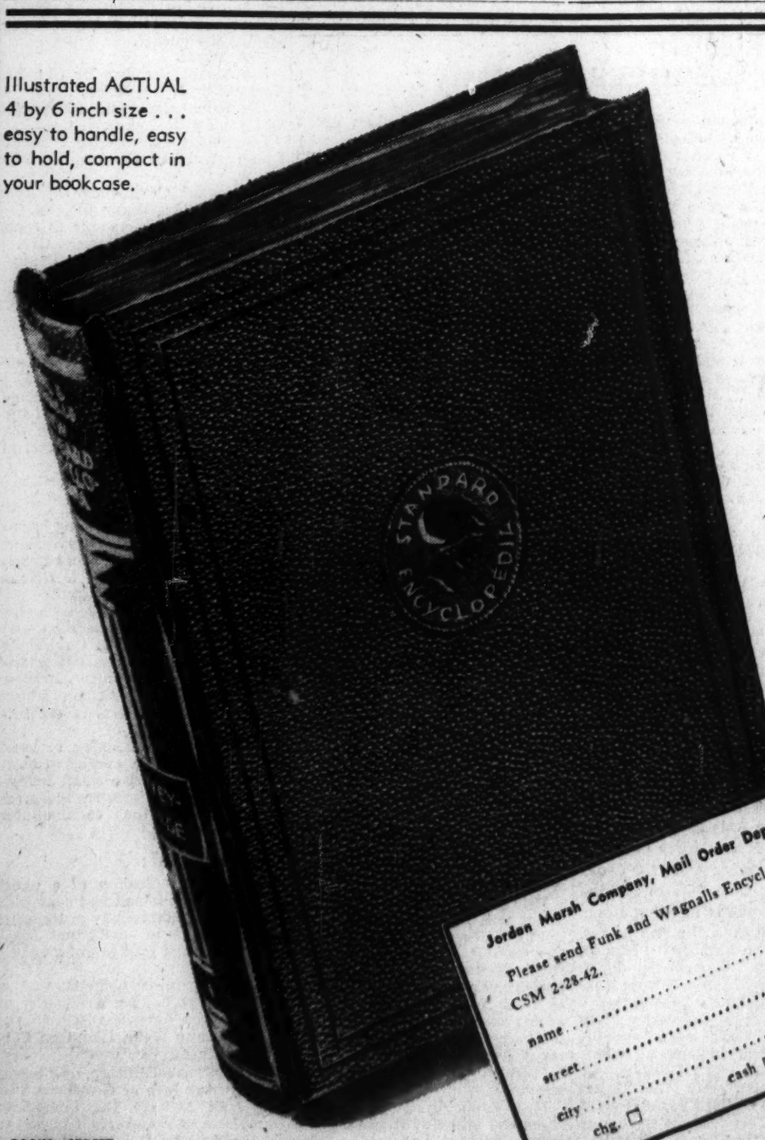

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BOOKS—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

French Fleet a Threat Despite Pledge

By the Naval Correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

The Vichy Government's somewhat ambiguous assurance that its remaining naval vessels would not be used "for purposes of war," fails to remove entirely the once powerful French fleet from the realm of consideration as a potentially powerful force in the war.

Assurances in this war may come and go, but the fact remains clear: A still powerful armada of warships remains at large, immobilized only so long as a defeated nation withstands the will of a still powerful conqueror.

But how powerful is the remnant French fleet, and how useful would it be to the Germans if they could really gain control of it?

Nazis Cast Envious Glances

At the outbreak of the war France had seven battleships, two airplane carriers, seven heavy cruisers, 12 smaller cruisers, some 70 torpedo boats and destroyers, 44 large submarines, about 50 smaller submarines, and a large number of auxiliary and small craft. In addition two powerful battleships under construction were afloat, with one almost completed.

During the nine months France remained in the war its Navy turned in a gallant performance. Escort duty was well done, and their ships were in the thick of the fighting in Norwegian waters and at Dunkirk, where seven of their destroyers and some lesser craft were sunk.

The Armistice signed June 22, 1940, provided that all French men-of-war, except a few for colonial use, should be recalled to ports designated by Germany or Italy and be demobilized and laid up. The agreement also contains the following: ". . . but the German Government solemnly declares that . . . it does not intend to use the French War Fleet which is in harbors under German control for its purposes in war . . . and does not intend to bring up any demands respecting the French War Fleet at the conclusion of a peace."

When the Armistice terms became known, the British immediately attempted to rally the French Navy to its side, but with indifferent success, consequently force was resorted to in several instances.

At Alexandria, Egypt, the French squadron which had been cooperating in the Eastern Mediterranean with the British comprised one battleship, four cruisers, three destroyers, and one submarine. These vessels were detained and by mutual agreement, were immobilized for the duration of the war.

The British are reported to have seized in their own ports two battleships, two cruisers, eight destroyers, an undetermined number of submarines, and some 200 or more small craft.

Attacked at Oran

A little later a French force which had gathered at Oran refused to accede to a British ultimatum, and was subjected to a poorly delivered attack with the result that one battleship, two cruisers, and two destroyers were sunk, but two battleships and a number of smaller craft succeeded in escaping to Toulon, although both battleships were severely damaged.

About the same time the new and yet uncommissioned battleship Richelieu which had been taken to Dakar, French West Africa, sustained severe underwater damage from depth charges exploded under its stern by the British. The other new battleship, the Jean Bart, far from completed, was towed to Casablanca, Morocco.

In addition certain French ships are known to be in the West Indies and in Indo-China.

The following is a summary of estimated French naval strength based on known and presumptive data:

Battleship Richelieu at Dakar. Understood to be unavailable for use due to the absence of a dry dock in which repairs can be made.

Battleship Jean Bart at Casablanca. Uncompleted and no facilities for accomplishing the necessary work.

The 26,500-ton battleship Dunkerque which was damaged by the British in the attack on Mers-el-Kebir in July, 1940, was disclosed last week to have been repaired and sailed across the Mediterranean from French North Africa to the French naval base at Toulon. The French battleship Strasbourg is also reported repaired and at Toulon.

Battleship Provence, status uncertain.

Aircraft carrier Bearn practically interned at Martinique.

Seaplane tender Commandant Teste in service at Toulon.

Three heavy cruisers and 10 light cruisers are available to the French, but two of them are in the West Indies and one is in Indo-China.

Probably 50 destroyers and perhaps 60 odd submarines, together with an undetermined number of small craft are in French ports.

These forces are understood to be scattered in various ports such as Oran, Bizerte, Casablanca, Toulon, and Dakar. How effectively they have been maintained is uncertain, but probably none too well due to lack of funds, facilities, and opportunity to hold target practice.

Due perhaps to a desire to set a proper example, the British as far as is known, have refrained from taking over any of the French ships that are under their control. They have, however, encouraged in every way the manning and operation of French ships by the Free French, and today there are Free French ships on the East and West Coasts of Africa, at Iceland, in Oceania, the North Sea, and the Atlantic.

Taking over and operating a vessel belonging to another navy is not a simple matter. In any navy its ships are equipped with certain standard facilities for accomplishing endemic procedures. Officers and men of a navy have little difficulty in quickly adjusting themselves on any ship in its service. But let them try it in a ship of another navy and all sorts of technical difficulties will be encountered.

The ships in the French Navy that presently appear to be available do not make an impressive total except in the matter of destroyers and submarines.

Should assent to a German demand for these vessels be forced, it is very doubtful if many of them will go into service manned by Frenchmen. Consequently, it will be necessary for the Nazis to furnish and train the crews—not a light undertaking in view of the enormous demands which have been made on German man power in recent months.

More Oil Vital Need

Once a crew is obtained, it will b many months before it will be able efficiently to handle a craft that is tagged and labeled in a strange language, has peculiar handicaps in the matter of unfamiliar communication systems, control methods of various kinds, strange gauges and systems of piping and wiring, and above all, machinery and gunnery installations which must be puzzled out and thoroughly mastered.

In fact, there are so many perfectly evident obstacles to be overcome, that it is not unreasonable to surmise that the Germans have long since given the project careful consideration and have come to the conclusion that it is not a worth-while effort.

The submarines should present the most appeal to the Germans, but unquestionably the matter of crews enters into the picture. Very probably the Nazis are finding it extremely difficult to provide sufficient crews for the submarines being turned out by its own shipyards, and the training of additional crews may be out of the question.

At any rate, until Hitler acquires additional sources of obtaining oil, there seems no reason to anticipate that he will attempt to take over ships of the French Navy. Without an adequate supply of fuel, they will be liabilities rather than assets.

Finnish Islands Hint Neutrality in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Possibility that the Aaland Islands—lying in the Gulf of Bothnia between Finland and Sweden—might take a neutral position in the war separately from the mother country, Finland, was seen in a dispatch to the Overseas News Agency here. It stated that the Aaland Parliament would adopt a flag of its own replacing the Finnish flag.

Such a move would be interpreted as demonstrating the desire to dissociate the Islands from the political attitude of the Finnish Government.

Major Naval Battle Fought Here

By a Staff Artist

Territory of the Java Sea

Where a major naval engagement between fleets of the United Nations and the Japanese is believed to have resulted in the retreat of the Japanese forces. Communiqués indicate Japanese attempts to land on Java were smashed by Allied ships operating under Dutch command.

Allies Batter Japanese Fleet in Java Sea

Continued from Page 1

Friday and raged into the night, was described in the following Dutch communiqué:

"In the afternoon of Feb. 27 a strong Japanese fleet which covered a convoy approaching from the north was attacked in Java Sea by an Allied squadron.

"In the course of the fighting, which also continued after darkness had fallen, losses were sustained on both sides. The extent of these losses, however, is not yet known because complete reports have not yet been received.

"For the same reason, no review of this naval action can yet be given. The reports received indicate, however, that the convoy, which consisted of tens of ships, retreated to the north in the course of the battle."

The United States Navy Department in Washington announced that Vice-Admiral C. F. Helfrich, Acting Commander of the ABDA naval forces in the Southwest Pacific, had informed it that "certain United States naval units are involved" in the Java sea fight. The United States Navy, too, knew "none of the results as yet."

The Java Sea lies between the island of Java and Borneo, where the Japanese have landed.

With "many thousands" of United States, British and Australian troops in Java, the island has been preparing for Japanese invasion attempts, heralded by heavy bombings of various points of military and strategic importance.

But the grand assault apparently was behind schedule.

Aneta said the delay was attributed to four circumstances:

1. Losses inflicted by Allied forces on enemy naval units and shipping in these waters, which are making it difficult for the Japanese to mainntain a line of communications.

2. Failure of the Japanese to knock out the Allied air and military bases on Java, whose antiaircraft and fighter defenses are being strengthened by Allied reinforcements.

3. Thorough scorched-earth operations of the Dutch.

4. Guerrilla warfare in occupied territory, which has exceeded all expectations of military authorities who planned it. This was said to be forcing the Japanese to divert unusually large forces to cope with harassing operations.

Philippines:

From Bataan, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that he had authorized expenditure of $10,000,000 in relief funds among the Philippine civilian population, particularly among families of military personnel.

Of the total, $2,500,000 was allotted as gratuities to widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who were killed, for care of disabled men, and relief of soldiers' families. The same amount was earmarked for gratuities to families of civilians suffering from the invasion.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's little army retained its surprising gains on the Bataan Peninsula with little opposition, strengthening a belief that the Japanese had been forced to give up the idea of conquering the Philippines until substantial reinforcements arrived.

The defenders' unexpected thrusts have resulted in advances in the last 48 hours which ranged up to about five miles on the Manila Bay sector of the fighting front, General MacArthur advised the War Department.

Thrown back to positions they had wrested from the American-Filipino forces weeks ago, the invaders failed to launch an anticipated counterattack and fighting dwindled to engagements involving only light forces.

Hits by U. S.:

American Army fliers and antiaircraft gunners in the Southwest Pacific have a 5-to-1 margin over the Japanese in point of losses inflicted, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed.

Summarizing the toll exacted from the foe since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Stimson said in a communiqué that Army fliers and gunners had shot down 245 enemy planes, while but 48 American craft were lost in air combat.

The total was raised to 410 by the addition of 165 Japanese planes shot down by the American volunteers serving with the Chinese. The volunteers lost but 31 aircraft of their own.

The ratio was described as "particularly significant in view of the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in practically every encounter."

Excluded from the first comprehensive official report on the Army fliers' triumphs were losses of planes on the ground, which the communiqué said had been heavy on both sides.

In hammering at the Japanese invasion fleets, Army airmen probably have sunk at least 19 Japanese vessels, including the battleship Haruna, and seriously damaged 31 others, Mr. Stimson said in his statement, which was more inclusive than earlier such War Department summaries.

(In addition, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reported that Navy warships and warplanes in the Pacific had sent 53 Japanese ships to the bottom.)

The Army fliers' score included 11 transports probably sunk, and 14 seriously damaged, and Mr. Stimson observed: "Many of the enemy transports were sunk before troops had an opportunity to debark, so a heavy loss of life may be presumed."

Ships included as probably sunk were only those whose "observed damage was so great as to leave little doubt as to their ultimate destruction."

The following estimate of losses to enemy shipping inflicted by American Army air attacks was given:

	Probably Sunk	Seriously Damaged
Battleships	1	1
Cruisers	1	13
Destroyers	2	2
Tankers	3	0
Transports	11	14
Submarines	1	0
Aircraft carriers	0	1
Totals	19	31

Heroes:

The Navy announced that seven submarine commanders operating in the Southwest Pacific area had been awarded the Navy Cross in recognition of "especially meritorious conduct" during actions against the enemy.

The seven:

Lieutenant Commander Chester Carl Smith, Boise, Idaho.

Lieutenant Commander Kenneth Charles Hurd, Coronado, Calif.

Lieutenant Commander William Leslie Wright, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Lieutenant Commander Morton C. Mumma, Jr., Berryville, Va.

Lieutenant Commander Eugene Bradley McKinney, Eugene, Ore.

Lieutenant James Charles Dempsey, Germantown, Pa.

Lieut. Wreford Goss Chapple, Billings, Mont.

The communiqué said that details of the achievements for which the medal was awarded to these officers were not yet available. The actions occurred in the area commanded by the commander of the United States naval forces in the Southwest Pacific, Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr.

Burma:

The Japanese are massing troops for a renewed smash toward Rangoon and the Burma Front situation is "very serious," a British commentator acknowledged.

He admitted that reports the Japanese had cut the road and railroad north of Pegu probably were true and emphasized the strength of the imminent Japanese onslaught against British troops holding the lines west of the Sittang River.

The Japanese infantry suffered 2,000 casualties in a series of bull-like rushes against a small British force holding a bridgehead across the Sittang, the commentator added.

Wake Island:

The first indication of a naval raid on Wake Island was contained in an announcement from Imperial Headquarters in Japan that Japanese guns had set fire to an enemy cruiser.

The Japanese claimed that a naval squadron, the nationality of which they did not disclose, was sighted near Wake Island on Feb. 24. It was said to consist of an aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, and 6 destroyers.

A destroyer was hit with bombs, it said, while Japanese naval planes also dropped bombs on a large cruiser and shot down five planes.

It acknowledged only the loss of a Japanese patrol boat.

Imperial Headquarters referred to Wake as "Otori Island," the name the Japanese gave it after its capture.

Australia:

Military rule for the whole northern territory of Australia was proclaimed today by Army Minister Francis Forde. The measures taken at Canberra extended the restrictions which had applied until now only in the extreme northern area centering on the naval port of Darwin.

Meanwhile, at Melbourne, the Commonwealth War Council was reported continuing secret deliberations on new offensive strategy in the event of attempted Japanese invasion of Australia.

United Nations' Strategy: Are Changes on Way?

Continued from Page 1

ica, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts was telling the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, of which he is Chairman, that the coasts of the United States were "almost defenseless" and that it may be necessary eventually to bring the Navy home to protect them.

The gravity of the situation lies not merely in the fact that the various Pacific peoples have become deeply concerned over their own preservation just when the Allied navies are strained to the utmost to guard the supply lines, but even more in the danger that such insistent demands for help, regardless of what dispositions Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell has made, may threaten to disrupt the whole delicate framework of the unified command.

However willingly nations may submit to a pooled command under normal conditions, they need more than ordinary wisdom and self-restraint to remain co-operative in the face of an invader, when the commander-in-chief has his main reserves elsewhere.

If one nation insists on special privileges in the united strategy, then the whole value of the unity may be lost.

The Need for Change

On the other hand, if the commander of the united forces cannot get the supplies necessary to carry out his plans, it becomes doubly difficult to prevent fearful nations from putting their own safety before every other consideration.

The question is, then, what is amiss with the Allied strategy that has brought about this dangerous state of affairs? Why has it come to a point at which it must be changed, and what is likely to be the nature of the change?

The present strategy was originated by Britain in the pre-Pearl Harbor period. Up till the entry of Japan into the war Dec. 7, it appeared to be a sound strategy—based upon the experience of 1914-18. In that war, Britain, with effective command of the sea, "contained" the Central Powers' land armies on the West Front, the Mediterranean and the Levant—in one way or another Germany was also "contained" on the Russian front—until the United States came in with unlimited reinforcements.

At the opening of the present war, Britain, with an eye to America's eventual collaboration, once more attempted to contain the Axis powers in Europe. This time it was a considerably more difficult task, partly on account of the transference of Italy to the side of the enemy, which allowed the Axis to break out in North Africa, although Hitler's blunder in entering Russia effectively bottled up the Germans on the east. However incomplete the bottling up process might be, Britain still had a fleet in the Mediterranean capable of exploits like Taranto and Cape Matapan, and another in the Atlantic capable of tracking down the Bismarck.

Japan Adds Problem

It was when Japan entered the war on Dec. 7 that Britain's strategic structure began to show inherent weakness. Japan's ten or more battleships, while less considerable than the Allies' 28, nevertheless constituted a formidable force. It meant that Japan could not be "contained." Mr. Churchill thereupon modified his strategy to the extent of attempting to hold as much territory as possible in the Southwestern Pacific, withdrawing where necessary—but with the same purpose of holding on until America's expected full preponderance in 1943 made the general offensive possible.

That is the strategy that today lies in ruins. Britain's first concern has been to give all possible help to Russia for containing the German forces and to keep its North African and Middle Eastern armies supplied. As for the Far East it has found itself committed to holding on to Burma, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and a limitless scattering of Dutch and other islands—all potential bases for enemy submarines and bombers—and all needing help from greatly extended, 10,000-mile-long supply lines.

As a result practically all of Britain's naval forces have been preoccupied with convoys, leaving no effective battle fleet for offensive purposes. At the same time the destruction at Pearl Harbor prevented America from immediately easing Britain's load. Moreover the disposition of the United States fleet on a defensive basis had left it without any base in the Southwestern Pacific from which to operate—the nearest being Pearl Harbor 5,000 or 6,000 miles away.

Japan Able to Strike

With the British Navy scattered thinly on supply routes, the Japanese have lost no time in striking at strategic points in Hong Kong, Singapore, Burma, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indian islands, knowing that they could do so without effective interference from the Allied navies. The only weak point in Japan's aggressive plans was the absence of a suitable jumping-off naval base for offensive purposes against the supply routes coming into the Indian Ocean from Britain round by the Cape. Mr. Churchill, in pursuance of a policy that inevitably entails trying to hold too many points with too few troops, decided to yield such a base to the Japanese in Singapore. From that port, Japanese raiders and submarines will presumably be able to make supply routes through the Indian ocean virtually unusable.

Meanwhile the Axis, with no long supply routes of its own to speak of, has in hand an Italian fleet of some five battleships and 100 destroyers which, though usually refusing to fight, is still in being. Also it has a French fleet of probably three battleships being assembled at Toulon, and ominously reinforced in the past few days by the arrival of the Dunkerque and pocket battleships being fitted up in the North Sea from Trondheim, Norway, to Wilhelmshaven.

Should these three fleets be turned loose upon British supply lines, while the Japanese continue their advance, the time for the offensive in 1943 might well arrive to find no bases left from which the offensive could be launched.

What form of strategy may be adopted to replace the system now discredited can only be decided upon by the Allied Governments and their military advisers. It may be presumed that, in deference to almost universal demands, the rigid theory of defense will be abandoned and, taking a leaf out of the Axis book, war will become totally offensive.

In view of the outstanding success of such small Allied task units as that under Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich in the East Indies and that sent by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to strike at the Marshall Islands, it is probable that more considerable task units will be assembled for offensive purposes, even at some sacrifice to the security of supply lines.

It is probable that a serious attempt will be made to wrest the initiative from the Axis whatever the cost. It is probable that instead of waiting for America to produce the preponderance necessary for a sure-fire offensive, the united command will decide to use such accumulations as America already has, leaving the home front to furnish the rest as quickly as humanly possible.

It is probable that the united command will find it necessary to secure, without a moment's delay, such bases as may be necessary for contemplated air, naval and land arm offensives.

Singapore has been handed to the Axis. It may be expected that to prevent Japan turning this gain to disastrous advantage, new bases, whether at Java or elsewhere, will be held through the immediate provision of sufficient air power to make further failure out of the question. It is probable too that more effective ways may be found for the United Nations to turn the land masses they have at their command in Asia, Africa and Europe to greater strategic account.

Prices and Your Purse: Save Antifreeze in Spring

Continued from Page 1

cers, United States Military and Naval Academy and training school students, and maritime employees.

Hard-Headed

Consumers will be sleeping on harder pillows for the duration of the war.

The order calling goose and duck feathers to the colors came this week from WPB which specified that hereafter they should be used only for filling defense orders. Substitutes such as cotton, horsehair and Spanish moss are being talked of.

No Bananas?

"Yes, We Have No Bananas," may be a war song yet. It's not that there isn't a plentiful, continuous supply of bananas in the tropics, but shipping difficulties are making it more difficult to get them to cities in the United States and the price is going up steadily.

Grease

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard is heartily in favor of a grease-salvaging campaign among American housewives. An experimental program in Chicago is working satisfactorily, he said, and will undoubtedly be extended to cover the nation. After the glycerine is extracted for explosives, the grease would be used for non-skid soap.

Butter Is Pat

Despite the tightening fats situation, butter is still plentiful and should continue to escape rationing for another year anyway, Mr. Wickard indicated.

Pork Ceiling

Pork prices are slated to be the first food item regulated under the new price control law. They've hit the 110 per cent of parity gong. Action will come soon.

Bulgaria Speeds Defense

Continued from Page 1

from Sofia recently have caused the Turks considerable annoyance and a certain amount of anxiety. These Bulgarian broadcasts, contrary to the fulsome praise of Turkey published in the Bulgarian press to celebrate the anniversary of the Turko-Bulgar pact of friendship, have been insisting on the necessity of Turkey joining Hitler's "new order" and have been violent and angry.

The Turks were especially indignant at one Bulgarian broadcast and a message which the German Transcontinent Agency published in the Bulgarian press which advised Turkey to increase her trade with Germany and abandon all commerce with Britain.

Commenting on this Bulgarian impertinence, the journalist Husein Cahit Yalchin wrote that Turkey wasn't a nation that could be bought and declared that the Turks would rather starve than give in to this economic blackmail.

Viewing the Bulgarian situation, most foreign diplomats here do not think that Turkey will be attacked this spring for the reason that the Axis will need all its forces for a great new offensive against the Russians.

But it is pointed out in foreign circles in Ankara that no one can predict Hitler's plans, and undoubtedly he aims at using forces concentrated in Bulgaria to bring renewed pressure on Turkey, which so far has proved herself to be extremely independent and not very sympathetic to the "new order" in Europe.

Should Hitler and his satellites decide in a moment of folly to attack Turkey, President Inonu and the Turkish Government have repeatedly declared on many public occasions that Turkey would resist any attack from whatever quarter it came.

While a joint Bulgarian-German Army might have air superiority and more mechanized units than Turkey, the Turkish Army, which can mobilize at least 1,500,000 men, could put up formidable resistance in Antolia, and if the British forces in Syria and Iraq came to Turkey's aid with planes and tanks, it would appear that an Axis attack on Turkey would be hardly worth the sacrifices in men and material it would entail.

Still, at the present moment, with European capitals filled with rumors of Axis plans for a great spring offensive, anything is possible, and the Turks, while doing their utmost to maintain their neutrality, have no delusion as to the value of Axis flattery and guarantees.

Recent Government measures restricting the sale of commodities and foodstuffs have put the country practically on a war basis, and the Turkish Army is practically mobilized, with more than 1,000,000 men now under arms.

At present the Nazis have turned Bulgaria into an efficient arsenal and air base, but whether they mean to keep these defensive measures, or whether the Nazi High Command is meditating new adventures in the spring and coming summer, only the future will show.

In Sofia, Bulgarians are showing signs of nervousness and haven't the confidence they had after stabbing Greece in the back, but as a distinguished foreign diplomat said to me recently, "Events in Bulgaria and elsewhere this spring will depend on the results of the great new battles scheduled to take place in Russia this spring."

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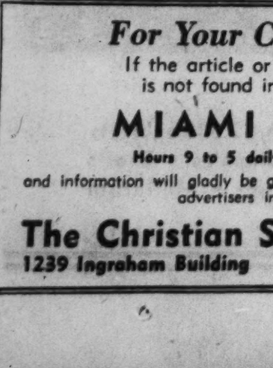
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The Quest of Culture: War Fails to Halt It

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Late January

Anyone who thinks of the Muses as creatures inclined to hibernate during wartime need only come to Britain to find this theory happily disproved.

Naturally their output, like everything else these days, is subject to rationing. But never perhaps have they been more sincerely courted or their results more keenly appreciated.

One of them, for instance, may be imagined standing, her gauze draperies falling in sculptured folds as she leans, smiling with slight triumph, upon an empty pedestal in the National Gallery, watching the crowds who have come to see the newly-presented Rembrandt.

Since the war the walls of the famous Gallery have been bare, all the treasures sent away to safety. For several months it has served as a concert hall at lunch time, when good music could be enjoyed for a shilling. Packed as these concerts were, a cry began to go up, and letters, like large snowflakes began pelting the newspaper editors. The "hungry" as they called themselves wanted "great paintings by old masters" to look at, even if only at the rate of one a week. And it looks as though the National Gallery will accede to their demand.

The Rembrandt, a portrait of Margaretha Trip, might strike the unenlightened as just a picture of a plain woman in a ruff. But to the knowing and appreciative, it is as a paper bag to the hawk-eyed seagulls which hover, feigning starvation, above the bridge over the lake in St. James's Park. In they crowd, the moment the doors were opened, to see Margaretha, and, not only the smiling Muse imagined above, but the Director of the Galleries himself, "noted with satisfaction" The Times of London states, "their numbers and their pleasure."

Gloom or Optimism

There is so much gloom today over the prospects of culture and even about its survival in this age of undue devotion to the mechanical, that every grain of cheer on the subject is pounced upon. There are also, of course, the determined optimists hailing with unquestioning enthusiasm, each new thing as an "advance."

The question is, is gloom or optimism more justified? One need not depress oneself by reading George Duhamel's. "Defense of Letters" (though probably nothing could be more salutary) which illuminates with most convincing and disarming completeness the state of cultural collapse for which we are heading—but it is difficult not to glance at the papers when such remarks as the following editorial from the Manchester Guardian add disquiet: "An observer of the entertainment world recently made the gloomy comment that young people are increasingly disinclined to listen to words. It is argued that since so much is now being made visual, the aural and rational faculties decay."

The editorial goes on to say that "London has had three separate ballet companies on the list of Christmas entertainments, a situation unthinkable a few years ago. The Sadlers Wells Company (Ballet) can now attract a larger public with ballet than the Old Vic is likely to do with Shakespeare, the poetry of motion appealing more than the poetry itself."

But ballet is without doubt a higher form of "eye and ear" entertainment than say, musical comedy, of which at the moment there is none. And the presentation of Milton's "Comus" with Purcell's music, with a certain portion of the verse spoken, with exquisite and imaginative choreography of Robert Helpmann, and the always inspired and aesthetically lovely stage pictures of Oliver Messel—all this, and in wartime, is definitely on the credit side.

The Theater Muse, indeed, must be allotted a special petrol ration, so much mileage does she cover. Sometimes the direction appears a little uncertain, but her energy and interest are encouragingly apparent.

Besides traveling theaters, village theaters, amateur performances, summer open air theaters and star companies on tour in the Provinces, she has, at the moment, 29 theaters for you to choose from in the West End of London, which, incidentally, is just about twice the advertised number of cinemas in the same quarter of town. John Gielgud is doing Macbeth on tour, and in town Richard III has lately been heard offering his "kingdom for a horse," in what James Agate, one of the leading critics, calls "agony made vocal," and he suggests that all "playgoers with ears to hear should let them hear it."

The Dramatic Muse, therefore, is still—bless her—decidedly vocal. She can put on Richard III, a roaring melodrama if ever there was one, in such a true light as to send the critics home to dip their pens in praise.

Nor do you need a feather duster these days in order to see clearly—an hear, too—the character of the Muse of Melody. Publishers say their sales of all popular music, songs, ballads, dance music, ballet—of course, ballet!—are very good and sales of chamber music are, to quote one of them, "amazingly good." People are learning instruments; the interest in music is enormous, and attendance at music schools is increasing.

Everybody's Reading Now

And as for books! One wonders what the little lady who is supposed to concern herself with them would say, if she were more than a mythical figure of speech! Never has she bustled so. Publishers are haymaking. They are selling more books than in peacetime, although, of course, they can't get the paper to publish as many. They are only allowed 41 per cent of the paper they used in 1935. But all old stocks are melting away. The publishers, in turn, are having to ration their customers. The little shop, for example, that used to order 10 pounds worth of books per year in prewar days, now wants as much as £150 worth per year. The war has developed a whole new reading public. Books are wanted on every conceivable subject, quite apart from those being distributed to "the forces." Books for them may be deposited, unaddressed, unstamped, unwrapped at any post office which, in turn, sends them to the proper clearing house.

Looking upon the whole cultural scene this way in its present reorientation and through the smoke of battle, it is difficult to assess the debits and credits of culture, of the imperishable beauty of the mind. But need we really worry? The blades of grass are struggling to lift their heads even in this strong wind. Surely culture must be zealously watched and intelligently guarded. For if it were really to disappear, what, one wonders, would mankind have become?

'If Hitler Came to Winnipeg'

Associated Press from Paramount

Aiding Canada's Victory Loan

Upper: Winnipeg attracted lots of attention to Canada's Victory Loan by staging an "If Day" with Canadian soldiers taking the part of Nazi troops in a realistic demonstration of what might happen "if Hitler came to Winnipeg." Here "German" soldiers haul down the Union Jack in Lower Fort Garry and prepare to run up the swastika. Center: Canadian soldiers dressed as Nazis march off Premier John Bracken of Manitoba and other high officials to cells in Lower Fort Garry. Below: Nazi-uniformed Canadians show how churches might be closed under German rule.

Britain Military Tends to Free 'Stars' in Upholding Morale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the kinks which still remains to be ironed out of Britain national service program is the official status of men and women engaged in the entertainment side of cultural professions.

A temporary ruling was put into effect at Christmas time when the Ministry of Labor and National Service deferred the calling up of certain theatrical stars under the National Service Act until after the Christmas pantomime season had finished.

Although this was not a permanent dispensation, it nevertheless indicated an official inclination to look upon the theatrical trade as perhaps a necessary part of national morale. There is, however, still no immediate likelihood that the Government will issue any blanket regulation to cover the entertainers, but will probably deal with individual cases as they arise.

Desire to Maintain Trade

One of the most difficult problems that have to be settled in this connection is the calling up of cinema technicians. It is held to be a matter of some national importance to maintain the British film trade, partly because the screen is extensively used by the Ministry of Information as a propaganda agency, and partly because the sale of British pictures abroad serves to bring urgently-needed foreign currency into the country. The Government has in the past several times shown its recognition of the importance of these factors by giving leave of absence for the making of a film to more than one film star engaged on active service. At the beginning of the war Ralph Richardson was released temporarily from the Naval Air Arm in order to appear in "The Lion Has Wings," and Richard Greene and Laurence Olivier, as well as Wilfrid Lawson, have also been allowed on certain occasions to exchange the officers' mess for the cinema's green room.

Film technicians, however, it is pointed out, cannot be dealt with in this way. An actor can concentrate all his scenes into a few days' shooting, but the technicians have to be on hand throughout the entire production of a picture. Three years ago there were about 8,000 film technicians in Britain, but only about 450 of them were over military age. Now there are said to be not more than 2,000 of them left in the cinema industry, to whose maintenance they are considered vital. The Association of Ciné-Technicians, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, said they hoped to obtain the reservation of a sufficient number of technicians over 30 years to enable the British film trade to escape the partial extinction it experienced in the war of 1914-18.

Preserving of Morale Vital

In many parts of the country are to be seen posters quoting a statement by Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, to the effect that the Government wishes to leave the normal recreation of the people undisturbed so far as possible. Some periodicals of the theatrical profession, including The Stage, are therefore asking that actors should be reserved. Government circles give no hope that anything like this will be done, though it is recognized that the theater is a valuable safeguard of public morale, which is a military factor of first-rate importance.

Horace Collins, of the West End Managers' Association, declares that women are even more essential than men to the theatrical industry, because they are so much more numerous. On the other hand, the Ministry of Labor and National Service asserts that the women engaged in the theaters are mostly young and active, and are precisely the youthful mobile type it is most eager to incorporate into the national war effort.

Cyril Connolly, editor of Britain's leading literary monthly, Horizon, has brought into the forefront of discussion the question of professional writers who do not at the same time happen also to be journalists. Journalists attached to newspapers are given special facilities, and Mr. Connolly, in a manifesto signed by Stephen Spender, George Orwell, Bonamy Dobrée, Arthur Calder-Marshall and others as well as himself, asks that the same facilities and privileges be accorded to writers of books. The manifesto argues that authors can do valuable work by emotionally co-ordinating the national war effort through studies and novels on such subjects as the Black market, hoarders, the building of shadow factories, and so on. It therefore proposes the establishment of an official group of war writers and the encouragement of the international exchange of writers, so that the peoples of the various democratic allies may be interpreted to one another.

Murals Brighten Shelters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Funds from the American-founded Pilgrim Trust are permitting murals—the work of students at art schools in London and Middlesex—to bring a fresh note of culture into air raid shelters, rest centers and hostels in the Greater London area.

Twenty-seven works, each 5ft. by 3ft. 6in., depicting cheerful non-war subjects, have been chosen for exhibition in this way. Thus, as one passes down the stone stairway into an air raid shelter in the East End of London—where there is a permanent population summer and winter—one is confronted by a sunny mural of the English countryside in spring. Happy memories are revived also by canvases depicting such subjects as seashore holidays, hung in rest centers and hostels for bombed-out people.

A collective exhibition of these works was held recently at the St. Martin's School of Art, when welfare workers, wardens and shelter marshals were invited to chose the picture they thought would be most suitable for their shelter or rest center. The enthusiastic reception given to the scheme by these workers was particularly pleasing to the art students who, in addition to the honor of having their paintings exhibited, felt they were contributing something to the war effort.

The British Institute of Adult Education, which organized the scheme, has arranged for a regular exchange of pictures in each district. In addition, at the end of three months each district will be given a complete new set. The Institute is also discussing with the London County Council plans for introducing artists' work into British restaurants.

This is just one of the activities carried out by the British Institute with the aid of grants from the Pilgrim Trust. Their work in shelters is designed to be complementary to that carried out by A. R. P. authorities. Among cultural activities sponsored so far have been the running of Puppet Shows; a small company of strolling players who went on tour in the shelters with one-act plays; fitting up of reading rooms, to which one publisher gave 50,000 books; and the supplying of gramophone disks, chiefly for the illustration of talks on music.

Island Conditions Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 28—There has been a sharp decrease in unemployment and living costs since Free French forces took over the tiny islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, according to Miss Elisabeth de Miribel, head of the Free French Information Service here.

"Unemployment has been cut by 45 per cent through efforts to improve the fishing industry, by opening a workshop for women and by the establishment of carpenter shops and trade schools," said Miss de Miribel, who has just returned from a visit to the islands. "As an indication of the lower cost of living, the price of bread has been reduced from 4.85 francs to 3.90 francs for three pounds."

Miss de Miribel reported that when the Free French forces landed they found widespread unemployment because of the war's effect on the islands' only industry, cod fishing. The Vichy regime had been sending $85,000 monthly to cover unemployment payments, but, according to Miss de Miribel, most of the money was used in building roads which were impractical because of their sandy or shale foundation.

In the new women's workshop, according to Miss de Miribel, 16 women are now employed in making uniforms for Free French midshipmen and for girls who have joined the Women's Auxiliary Corps. Enrollees in the trade schools and carpenter shops opened by the Free French are making doors, window sash and other useful articles to be shipped to France after the war to aid in reconstruction of devastated areas.

In addition, Miss de Miribel, declared, the Free French have encouraged the islanders to begin publication of a weekly newspaper, "La Liberté de St. Pierre et Miquelon."

Miss de Miribel found the islands' 4,500 residents almost without exception enthusiastic supporters of the Free French cause.

British Parachutists in Action

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—British parachutists and sea-borne infantry combined today in a destructive attack on a German radio detector post in the first sizable incursion of the Northern French coast since the fall of France.

Under cover of a protecting umbrella of Royal Air Force fighters and with Navy assistance the raiders then withdrew.

Timed to the minute, the parachutists dropped out of the clouds to form hastily as an assault group against the German garrison at the same time that infantry, ferried across the English Channel, landed on the beach.

Joining forces, the two detachments which a military spokesman said could not be assumed to be "small," dealt a one-two punch to the Nazi force while demolition squads wrecked the radio stations.

Then they departed as quickly as they had come, leaving behind a ruined location post and a dispersed force of German guards.

Early this afternoon a military spokesman in London said that it was not yet known whether ships bringing the raiding parties back had yet landed in England.

The spokesman said the possibility of a major air battle between German bombers dealing an aerial counterstroke and the RAF fighter umbrella "cannot be denied."

[Apparently this meant that possibly German bombers might be attempting to destroy the ships carrying the homeward bound troops in the English Channel and were meeting stiff opposition from British fighter planes.]

No mention was made in a joint Air, Army and Navy communiqué of the location of the raid except "on the north coast of France."

The attack(against a radio post which presumably was used to detect British bombers crossing the Channel, was the first major British raid on Northern Europe and also the first reported use of parachutists since the raid on Southern Italy Feb. 14, 1941.

The raid apparently was on a large scale, since the troops were mentioned specifically as "infantry" and not as Commandos. It was the first time regular British infantry had been in France since the last of the B. E. F. left Brest June 18, 1940, before the French armistice.

Sale of Guns and Pistols Barred by Board Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has forbidden the sale or other disposal of any new pistol, rifle, or shotgun by any person except a manufacturer, effective at once.

The action was described as a "temporary expedient" to check an incipient run on firearms and conserve whatever numbers are required for war plant protection, civilian defense, crime enforcement agencies and other essential use. Weapons not needed for these purposes and which are unsuited to Army use will be released for civilian sale.

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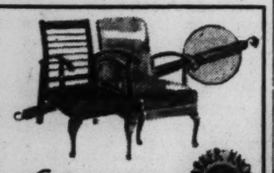
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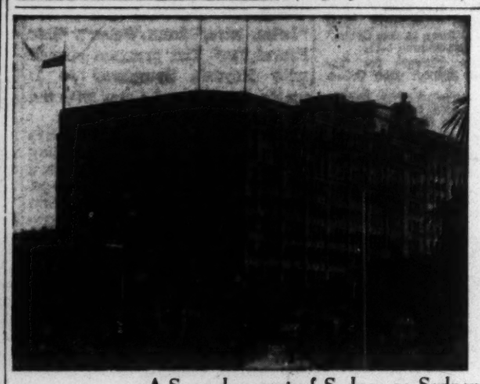
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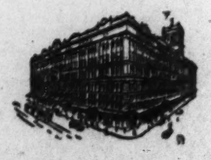
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Unity Move by Austrians In Exile Shows New Hope

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—The recent decision of a number of Austrian political parties in this country to combine forces and work for a speedy restoration of their country's freedom represents an important step forward, when one recalls the divergence of views formerly to be found among Austrian exiles here.

The representatives of the parties referred to above recently agreed upon a declaration, in which they state their determination to fight Nazi Germany, and lay down the conditions they consider essential to the founding of a free Austria here in exile. These conditions are:

1. Britain should officially announce the non-recognition of the Anschluss, which would, automatically, mean Britain's recognition of Austria as it existed before the Germans marched in.

2. Austrian refugees here should no longer be treated as enemy aliens. This means that the restrictions (curfew, etc.) now imposed upon them should be removed.

3. A Free Austrian fighting unit, similar to that of Free France and other free units, should be organized.

Must Study All Angles

Whether the British Government will accede to these requests or not will naturally depend upon the extent to which it considers the signatory parties representative of the general body of political opinion in Austria today. Unfortunately, however, the new Austrian combination does not include representatives of the two parties, which dominated Austrian political life before the annexation.

These were the Christian Socialists (Roman Catholic Party) and the Social Democrats. This situation is comparable with that of an imaginary Britain in exile, which claims to have established a new political unit excluding Conservatives, Labor and Liberals.

On the other side, however, it should be said that some Austrians abroad maintain that the old party divisions no longer hold in the present stress, so that a comparison with the past can be misleading. The fact that a non-recognized section of the Social Democratic Party is one of the signatories to the declaration of unity is also given as proof of the change of heart now evident in Austrian leadership and policy.

Unity Not Wholly Achieved

Most impartial observers would state that the new Austrian unity is unfortunately still more academic than real. The divisions which existed so tragically in Austria before the German occupation are evident here among the refugees from the Hitler terror, in North America, and the countries of South America. The fact that the leaders of the various political groups are separated, some being in London, and some in New York, also works against real unity, since speedy decisions on vital matters are almost impossible under war conditions.

The 12 associations, which signed the declaration mentioned above, held a large public meeting here in London on Jan. 24, at which a message to Austrians at home was drafted and approved. The people at home were exhorted to do all in their power to defeat Hitler and the Nazis. All these parties agree that the first essential is to work for the freeing of Austria from Hitlerism.

But there is great difference of opinion as to the kind of Austrian constitution which should be instituted for Austria. The Monarchists are working and hoping for the restoration of the Hapsburgs. Archduke Otto and his supporters are busy on both sides of the Atlantic, seeking to win over adherents to their cause.

Think Hungary Included

Whether they are thinking of a restoration of a monarchy, which will include Austria and Hungary, is something which they alone can answer, although there are not a few Austrians here who believe this to be their real aim.

The future of Austria is naturally uncertain. Today, there are many Austrians fighting under Hitler's orders on the Murmansk front. There is very little means of knowing what the people inside the former Austria think about their future. One may assume that they resent the reduction of their beautiful capital city to the status of a provincial capital, and that they would like to get rid of Nazi control from Berlin and Munich.

But what kind of postwar Austria do they want? It is not always wise to be guided by the thoughts and feelings of the refugees here, since they have been out of direct touch with the people at home for many years, and cannot judge of the effect of the concentrated anti-allied and other propaganda from Nazi-controlled station. Do the Austrians want to be independent, as they were theoretically after the last war?

Answer Is "No"

The answer is almost certainly, "No," for the Austrians have learnt the uselessness of paper freedom, when there is economic bondage, and cutthroat competition. There is no doubt that there is a pride in Austria's past greatness and a belief in its historic mission at the crossroads between Western Europe, the Balkans, and the Near East.

But do the Austrian people see this mission as more realizable within the framework of a Danubian Federation, with Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, etc., or as part of a Greater German Reich, purged of its violent elements, and freed of Nazi control?

There are big issues at stake, affecting not only the future of Austria, but of Europe as a whole. The British attitude toward a future Austria is shown in the Atlantic Charter (Point 3). Austria, like other states, will have a right to decide its own future, when the war is over. In the meantime, the greater unity and cohesion among the Austrian exiles here, the more hope will there be for an independent Austria playing its full part in the comity of European nations.

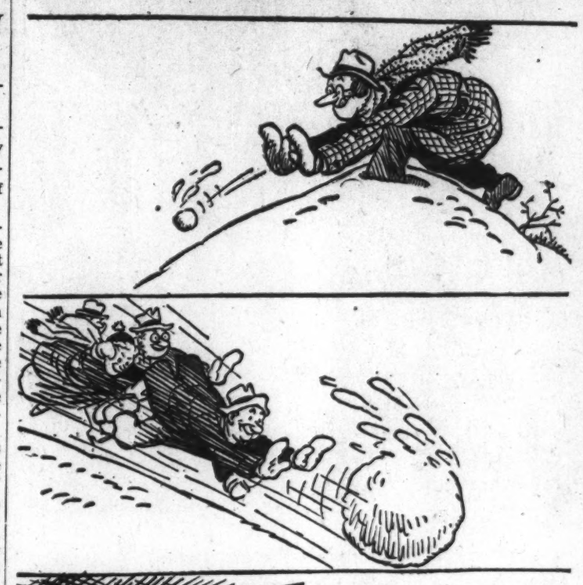
Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News

Trying to Split Our V

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Tempting Bossy



Ray, Kansas City Star

A War Rumor

Mexican in Pro-Americanism Breaks With Recorded History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Significance is seen here in a decidedly pro-United States statement by Jose Vasconcelos, former Secretary of Education, now director of the National Library and influential moulder of student opinion throughout Latin America.

The statement, urging national unity and adherence to the international policy of the Mexican Government, represents a definite change of attitude on the part of Licenciado Vasconcelos. A noted historian of Mexico's past, his hispanidad partisanship has been much in evidence in his various works. He has attacked "Anglo-Saxon mercantilism" in numerous places.

Also identified as pro-German in sympathy, he was connected with the editing of the German magazine, Timon which is reputed to have been subsidized from Berlin.

His anti-Japanese opinions are equally noted, however, and observers believe Japan's position in the present conflict may be a factor in his new stand. The article refers throughout to Japan as the peril of the white race, omitting reference to Germany.

The statement appears in the form of a brief article in the current issue of the magazine Todo.

Señor Vasconcelos bases his appeal for national unity on the cultural, religious and historical affinities existing between the peoples of the United States and Mexico. This argument is in sharp contrast to the theories of hispanidad which stress the similarities of peoples of the Spanish tradition and their differences with regard to Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Fortunately, Licenciado Vasconcelos explains, it is not necessary to sacrifice a single principle or belief in accepting "the position of sincere collaboration."

"In the portion of the world conflict most directly affecting us," he continues, "Mexico can not distrust her obligation or the tenor of her sentiments. Mexico belongs to the group of peoples who live within the principles and customs of the occident. Mexico belongs to the Latin branch of this culture and the United States belongs to the Anglo-Saxon. But there are a multitude of common factors between Anglo-Saxon and Latins.

"The origin of our civilization is the same: Greece and Rome in the cultural and political; Christianity in the religious. In modern times, the institutions which govern us, scientific, literary, philosophical, all are called creations of the two branches, the Mediterranean and the Nordic."

The writer expresses concern over the fate of Mexico should Japan, and her allies, win the war. He compares "Yankee imperialism" with Nipponese, to the disparagement of the latter.

Trinidad Command Change

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 28 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Ralph Talbot, Jr., formerly commanding officer of the United States Army's Trinidad Base Command, has left for the United States, it is announced. He has been succeeded here by Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Pratt.

Germany Conscripts Labor From Spanish Prison Camps

By David Walker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Feb. 27—The Nazis are ruthlessly conscripting political prisoners from Spanish camps to work in Germany.

Some already are at work in the Reich and a German Commission is understood to be planning to visit the Spanish camps in the immediate future in search of more.

The prisoners are not given the choice of going to Germany or of remaining in prison. They are told they must go and then are forcibly removed.

I have been able to obtain eyewitness proof of this barbaric method of obtaining slave labor from a man who recently escaped from Camp Miranda de Ebro, where approximately 1,000 Poles, Britons, Frenchmen, and other Europeans are held captive.

Gestapo Directs Task

On Oct. 23d, my informant reports, a Nazi Commission headed by a Gestapo leader named Bock visited Miranda de Ebro asking first for volunteers to fight on the Eastern Front. Out of 500 Poles 7 volunteered, hoping to escape en route. Then the Germans compiled a list of names for industrial work in Germany and the men were told they must go.

The whole affair was carried through under the very noses of the Spanish authorities who were helpless to intervene. Finally all political prisoners whose names were already in possession of the German authorities were forced to leave for the Reich.

Jews had been already segregated but they subsequently were informed that arrangements had been made for their transport to America. When they paraded they found that this was a deliberate hoax in order to discover whether they were hiding money on their persons.

Prisons Are Crowded

Conditions at Miranda de Ebro, according to the escaped prisoner, are indescribably bad. He said he had been compelled to share a stone-floored room 20 feet square for three weeks with 30 other men. The room was so crowded the prisoners were unable to sleep lying down.

Americans in Lisbon are anxious to have these facts known in view of a recent official Spanish denial that Spain was giving up its political prisoners to Germany.

Daily thrashings and some shooting at Miranda de Ebro are understood to have diminished after a protest by British and American authorities.

Removal of the prisoners from the camps is seen as further confirmation of reports that the Nazis are tapping every resource of man power to prepare the German armed forces for a new and climactical offensive.

Giant Raid Shelter Planned Under Montreal's Mount Royal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Plans are being studied here which, if adopted, would convert Mount Royal, the 700-foot mountain in the heart of the city, into an enormous air-raid shelter to accommodate at least 60,000 persons. It could be built at an estimated cost of $8,000,000.

For some years there has been a movement to erect something on the mountain which would be a permanent attraction to tourists. With the advent of war the proposal has taken the form of service to the city's inhabitants. The plan calls for a combination shelter and garage.

The preliminary plan, privately advocated, called for a community center under Mount Royal, with one large hall capable of seating 10,000 persons and auxiliary halls seating 1,000 persons each. This method of construction, it is believed, would be far cheaper than construction of a similar center anywhere in the city.

Air conditioning equipment would have to be provided to solve the question of fresh air for the buildings under the surface, and it was thought that the expenditure would not be very great for the whole scheme, if undertaken in cooperation with the federal, provincial and municipal governments.

In the latest development of the idea, the air raid shelter would have six entrances into the heart of the mountain off Pine Avenue, which runs along the eastern slopes from east to west. The large room in the center of the mountain to be cut, out of solid rock would measure 1,000 feet square. It was pointed out that unlike subways in some of the larger centers of the world such as London, Paris and New York, it would be free from flood danger, and being from 200 to 400 feet within the mountain, would be entirely safe from bombs.

At the present time, the mountain is pierced by a two-track electric railway tunnel operated by the Canadian National Railways, through which suburban trains run to the suburbs and Laurentian districts. It took several years to build and links the northern and southern sections of the island by a matter of minutes, where formerly it took almost an hour.

Polyna Stoska With Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

The appearance of Polyna Stoska, soprano, as soloist was the event of yesterday's concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the seventeenth of the Friday afternoon series in Symphony Hall. Richard Burgin conducted again, since Dr. Koussevitzky is still directing, as guest, the Philharmonic-Symphony in New York. Miss Stoska sang the Cavatina, "Porgi Amor," from "Figaro," and "Leise, leise," from Weber's "Der Freischütz." The program opened with Haydn's Symphony in D major, No. 104, and closed with the First of Sibelius.

The rise of Miss Stoska's star has been as sudden and as startling as was that of Dusolina Giannini's in New York nearly 20 years ago. Born in Worcester of Lithuanian parents, she won a contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. She has been heard at the Worcester Music Festival, and has sung in opera in Germany; yet her name was not widely known when she gave a recital in Jordan Hall three weeks ago. At that time she made a strong impression, which was confirmed by her singing yesterday.

Miss Stoska has admirable presence and poise on the platform. Her voice is clear and well rounded, though apparently not wide in range, since the production of her high notes tended to be edgy, and her lower register was not too well sustained. Nevertheless, hers is a useful while not a big voice, and, what is even more important, she displayed musical intelligence and taste in the handling of the familiar airs she had chosen to sing. She seems to be well prepared to fill some of the lighter dramatic soprano roles of the German repertory. She received warm applause yesterday.

Mr. Burgin secured an excellent accompaniment for both her numbers. He was less fortunate in his rendition of the two symphonies. The performances were accurate but not eloquent. The Haydn lacked the necessary polish and deftness, and the Sibelius was wanting in clarity of outline and in rhythmic definition. It is fair to add that Mr. Burgin has had a heavy burden imposed upon him this winter, and that he has borne it with dignity and efficiency.

Next week Dr. Koussevitzky will return to conduct a program made up of Prokofieff's Scythian Suite, "Ala and Lolli"; Samuel Barber's Violin Concerto, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Ruth Posselt will play the solo part in the concerto, which will have its first performance in Boston.

U-Boat Toll Mounts to 41 In Atlantic Coastal Waters

By the Associated Press

The list of announced ship sinkings in the Atlantic coastal waters where Axis submarines prowl totaled 41 today with the disclosure by the Navy that two more American tankers had been torpedoed.

An Axis U-boat, with running lights aglow, torpedoed the loaded Standard Oil tanker R. P. Resor off the New Jersey coast. Only two men of a crew of 41 were listed as rescued.

The Navy announced the torpedoing of the Atlantic Refining Company tanker W. D. Anderson off Florida, with only one survivor from a crew of 36 reported in safety. The survivors said flames had completely enveloped the 10,227-ton vessel.

Date of the torpedoing of the W. D. Anderson was not disclosed.

Word came Feb. 27 from Bridgetown, Barbados, of the arrival there of 16 survivors of the Scottish Star, 7,224-ton British freighter torpedoed Feb. 19. First reported survivors of the vessel's crew of 72, the men said they had spent more than a week on the Atlantic.

In New York survivors of a British merchantman told how the "biggest sub we ever saw" sank their ship Feb. 6 about 900 miles out. Two men were killed by the blast, 15 reached New York and 54 are missing in three lifeboats that were helpless in a 2½-knot gulf stream that pushed their boat northward.

A flash explosion of undetermined origin at Avon, Calif., started a fire on a 7,000-ton oil tanker, leaving two crewmen missing and two injured.

Survivors of two unidentified ships torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic arrived at Georgetown, British Guiana. The first group said that a single torpedo broke their ship in two, killing two men instantly.

The sinking of the American freighter Cassimir, 5,030 tons, in a collision with an unidentified ship off the Atlantic Coast was disclosed with the arrival of survivors at Charleston, S. C.

The United Nations losses also included the destroyer Belmont, 1,190 tons, which the British Admiralty announced was sunk. She was formerly the American destroyer Satterlee.

Pleasure craft were banned by the Coast Guard from using Atlantic waters off New Jersey and Delaware.

Nazis Claim 5 Ships

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Feb. 28 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today the sinking by U-Boats of five ships totaling 32,000 tons in the Atlantic Ocean. The area of operations was not given.

Chile Protests

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rossetti yesterday summoned Axis diplomatic representatives and told them Chile deplored the extension of submarine warfare to countries which are not belligerents.

The action was a gesture of solidarity with Brazil, which has lost two ships to Axis U-boats. Chile and Argentina are the only American Republics which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis.

British Ship Sunk

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Feb. 28 (AP)—The newspaper Nacion reported today that two submarines had sunk the 4,015-ton British steamship MacGregor in the Caribbean, 15 miles off the northern Dominican coast.

The Dominican Coast Guard was said to have picked up 30 survivors. One crewman was lost.

Entertainment Timetable

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Polyna Stoska, soprano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Jean Bedetti, 'cellist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Hotel Vendome—One hundred seventh concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club, The Berkshire Quartet: Rolland Tapley, Malcolm Holmes, violinist; George Humphrey, viola; Karl Zeise, violoncello; with Louis Speyer, English horn, and Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianoforte. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—Joint recital by Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, and the Vested Liturgical Choir of Men and Boys of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Leonard S. Whalen, director. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05.

Exeter—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:03, 6:13, 9:23.

Fenway—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley, and Ann Sheridan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:05 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr., 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Paramount—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:25, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:55 a. m., 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:35, 9:05.

Scollay—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Three Travelogues — China's Second Burma Road Through India—Java—Trinidad." "Main Street on the March." "Sitting Pretty." "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Trans-Lux—"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:10, 10. "Man from Headquarters." Frank Albertson. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:30. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 9:00 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:30, 9:40. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Jean Bedetti, 'cellist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Hotel Vendome—One hundred seventh concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club, The Berkshire Quartet: Rolland Tapley, Malcolm Holmes, violinist; George Humphrey, viola; Karl Zeise, violoncello; with Louis Speyer, English horn, and Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianoforte. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—Joint recital by Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, and the Vested Liturgical Choir of Men and Boys of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Leonard S. Whalen, director. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05.

Exeter—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:03, 6:13, 9:23.

Fenway—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley, and Ann Sheridan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:05 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr., 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Paramount—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:25, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:55 a. m., 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:35, 9:05.

Scollay—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Three Travelogues — China's Second Burma Road Through India—Java—Trinidad." "Main Street on the March." "Sitting Pretty." "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Trans-Lux—"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:10, 10. "Man from Headquarters." Frank Albertson. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:30. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 9:00 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:30, 9:40. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Outlaws of the Desert," Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland and Wendy Barrie. "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and Johnny Downs. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 5:35, 9:10. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 4:20, 7:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "International Lady," George Brent. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.
University: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. "The Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Continuous from 12 noon.
Codman Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dumbo," 2, 4:31, 7:02, 9:33. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 3:13, 5:44, 8:15.
Park: "Sing for Your Supper," "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 4:20, 8:09. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 1:55, 5:44, 9:33.
Hyde Park: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "The Apache Kid," Don Barry and Lynn Merrick. 3 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. 2:55, 6:25, 9:25. "March of Time." 2:30, 6, 9. Also Short Subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Fibber McGee and Molly. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 2:25, 5:20, 8:35. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:40, 6:35, 9:45.
Pearl: "Don Winslow of the Navy, Serial No. 11." 2:05, 6:15.
Mystic: "The Outsider," George Sanders and Mary Maguire. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Target for Tonight," "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "International Lady," George Brent. 10:10 a. m., 4:45, 8:30. "Dumbo." 3:20, 6:45, 10. "Uncle Ned." 8.

MELROSE — Melrose: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:35, 9:20. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "International Lady," George Brent. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:05, 6:30, 9:15. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. "The Kid From Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Anne Shirley and Ray Bolger. 2:09, 4:59, 7:49. "Dumbo." 3:43, 6:32, 9:32.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Double Cross," Pauline Moore. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason and William Tracy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dumbo," "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Texas," William Holden. 2:57, 8:07. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 3:19, 6:30, 9:40.

Many Private Boats In Patrol Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—More than 500 boats, formerly privately owned for recreational purposes, are now in the United States Navy, Coast Guard and Maritime Commission services, it was learned here today. The majority of the owners either gave their pleasure craft to the Government or loaned them without remuneration for the duration of the war, it was said. The former group now figures on a Maritime Commission "honor roll," listing 23 owners of yachts and cruisers that range in length from 36 to 316 feet and are valued at several million dollars.

In addition, nearly 400 owners of yachts and cruisers in 31 states, the District of Columbia and Alaska have loaned their boats to the Coast Guard for patrol work. Aside from these, the Government has paid $1,305,000 for 69 private yachts and cruisers for active coastal and deep-sea lane duty.

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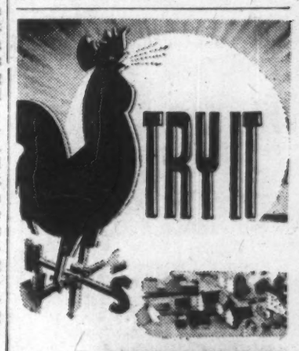

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Menotti's 'The Island God'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Another world premiere has come and gone at the Metropolitan Opera House without making any particular operatic history. Technicalities aside, Gian-Carlo Menotti's one-act work, "The Island God," probably will go into the records as the Metropolitan's eighteenth "American" opera. Mr. Menotti, who is of Italian birth, is not a citizen. But his studies and his work have been in this country. "The Island God," like his earlier "Amelia Goes to the Ball," which was presented at the Metropolitan, must be considered a domestic product, since it is not an imported one.

The composer, who is now in his early thirties, was present to come before the curtain at the first performance on the evening of Feb. 20. Taking bows with him were the conductor, Ettore Panizza, the stage director, Lothar Wallerstein, and the scene designer, Richard Rychtarik. The stage principals were Leonard Warren in the role of Ilo, Astrid Varnay as Ilo's wife, Telea; Raoul Jobin as the fisherman, Luca; Norman Cordon as a Greek god, and John Carter as the off-stage voice of a sailor. They contributed about equally to the vocal and stage interest of the performance.

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The opera was sung in English, though composed to Mr. Menotti's own Italian text, which was then translated; as was the case with "Amelia Goes to the Ball." The translated book by Fleming McLeish reads well. It is poetic and not too recondite, though it borders on allegory. In performance there are a few unfortunate words. Still, no hardships are imposed upon the singers, save as the full and weighty orchestration makes it difficult, or almost impossible, for them to make themselves understood.

Briefly, the story of "The Island God" has to do with two fugitives, husband and wife (Ilo and Telea) who have taken refuge on an unnamed Mediterranean island. There Ilo discovers the ruins of an old temple. He invokes its unknown god and brings back from oblivion that somewhat nebulous being. The god instructs Ilo to rebuild the temple. This Ilo undertakes to do, and each of the two succeeding scenes—the curtain closing for only a few minutes while the orchestra continues playing—shows that he has made progress in restoring the ancient fane. He neglects Telea and on the scene comes a fisherman, Luca. Ilo surprises them when they have been swept into each other's arms and tries to attack Luca with his sledge. Telea throws the fisherman's net over her husband, thereby rendering Ilo helpless, and flees with Luca.

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The disillusioned Ilo, who had consecrated his entire strength to the rebuilding of the temple, deserts the god as he feels the god has deserted him. The symbolism becomes thicker as he discovers that it is the god that is afraid of him. In vain the god pleads and threatens Ilo with destruction. Ilo smashes the altar with his sledge and the god destroys him. Then the god sinks back into oblivion.

In performance this is acceptable "theater," though on the static side. The characters are none too well defined, save that Telea is perpetually forlorn. The symbolism of the god may be variously construed. At any rate it is more effective as a literary conception than as something of opera, particularly since the words are not readily caught. Mr. Menotti's music is mostly in a post-Puccini arioso style, warm and melodious, but not conspicuously personal. A piano is used effectively in the orchestra, chiefly for pulsatile effects, along with the percussion. Each of the characters has one or more extended melodic passages to sing and these are not far from the set numbers of Italian opera of the past.

The most striking is a duet between Luca and Telea when they sit down together to mend the net that a little later is to play so important a part in the stage action. Luca tells Telea that he will teach her a game. It is a game of words, Telea repeating after Luca whatever he says. The words thus repeated tell the story of what is to come—the flight of the lovers. It is built into an impassioned climax and like much else of the score proves again that Mr. Menotti has the theater in his blood. But, all in all, he was more successful with the bright and airy melodies of "Amelia Goes to the Ball." His gift would seem to be for the droll rather than the highly emotional.

Contemporary American Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Special objectives have been essayed in two of the season's largest shows on contemporary American art, now current. One is a presentation of the work of artists who have recently attracted the attention of the public, while the other proclaims the attitude that in war times it is well to let art express the "bright side."

The first of these shows, with the title "Americans, 1942," appears at the Museum of Modern Art as the result of a survey made by the museum last summer, and includes paintings and sculptures by artists both new and familiar to New York. The main difference between it and the usual large group display is that the artists, 18 in number, have separate showings of their work, in the manner of one-man exhibitions, with exhibits giving a comprehensive outline of their activities.

Among the several newcomers presented, one who gives a most personl account of himself is Morris Graves, a Seattle artist, who has a large section devoted to water colors, gouaches, and drawings. Graves is an imaginative draftsman of talent. The fact that his observations are embodied in half natural, half mystical forms, with birds and reptiles suggesting a close study of natural history, accounts for much of the novelty of his work. Delving into such phenomena of the external world, he embroiders around them a mood and a feeling for fantasy that give them a curious, if somewhat morbid, interest.

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Better known here than Graves, whose work is appearing on display for the first time, is Darrel Austin, a Portland, Ore., artist, who made his local debut at the Perls Gallery last year. Austin is an original and imaginative artist, who likes to play with dark moods and who includes in his repertory landscapes with animals and human figures. At first sight his work appears extraordinarily over-painted, but finally he seems to catch the spirit of a romantic world with more than average force and feeling. In his group there are half a dozen pictures, painted in thick, somber colors, that excite interest, among them the "Europa and the Bull," "The Vixen," and the "Catamount."

There are other good painters in the show; who work in different styles, ranging from the abstract to the realistic. Joseph Hirsch, of Philadelphia, who is interested in life and paints it with intelligence and feeling, especially in his "The Warrior" and "Landscape With Tear Gas," is one of these. Another is Raymond Breinin of Chicago, who develops romantic mood in his decorative compositions, such as the "White House," lent by the W.P.A. art program.

Jack Levine, Boston artist, emblazons his caricatures over large expanses of canvas but doesn't quite overtake the ardor and the turbulence of Hyman Bloom, another Boston artist, who is being presented here for the first time. Other artists well represented in the show are the sculptors Emma Lu Davis of Los Angeles, Donal Hord of San Diego, and Samuel Cashwan of Detroit, whose figures in the classical style are delicate in rhythm and nuance.

"On the Bright Side" is described by the Metropolitan Museum of Art as a "divertissement intended for pleasurable enjoyment." Many of the 60 water colors, 40 oil paintings, and 17 sculptures borrowed from artists and art dealers are breezy, humorous, and playful. Others relatively serious. But there are no dolorous social commentaries and the dark, moody pictures of the neo-romantics, now so popular in many places, have been definitely ruled out. "We feel very strongly," says Director Francis Henry Taylor, "that at this time it is not amiss to draw attention to what is pleasant and gay, refreshing and stimulating in American life."

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If this exhibition—the largest of contemporary American painting and sculpture yet invited by the museum—is intended to lift our spirits a little above the hard striving of a nation at war, it does not denote a straining for mere gaiety and exuberance. The flashing colors of an abstract by Stuart Davis is a new and buoyant note in the museum's halls, just as is the whimsicality of Philip Evergood's "The Siding Car," and the humor of Louis Slobodkin's "Fo'castle Waltz" in bronze. But there are more substantial things to be seen—pictures as well established in contemporary realism as Speicher's landscape, Marsh's theater subject, and Brockman's attractive "Picnic." The pictures subscribe to the keynote of the "bright side." They also offer a fairly true, though abbreviated, cross section of the general contemporary sphere.

Courtesy of the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration

"Mail Thrower," by Robert Russin

Completed sculpture for the Evanston, Illinois, Post Office Building

Philadelphia Print Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Woodcuts, wood engravings, and block prints, on view in the Print Club's sixteenth annual national salon devoted to such media, present opposite sides of the American print-makers' art shield.

Two distinct types dominate the exhibition. One deals with line subtly and delicately interpreted, and is often vested in woodsy interpretations of houses, barns and the great outdoors. The other is gouged from the block, with startling lines usually following a more radical trend in composition and subject matter.

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As if to stress these two viewpoints the jury awarded the Mildred Boericke woodcut prize to Will Barnet's "Early Morning," and the Eugenia F. Atwood prize to Grace Albee for her woodcarving, "Cider Mill."

"Early Morning" is gouged in long lines bred of Picasso and Matisse, and gains its effectiveness through strong black-and-white contrasts of geometric emphasis.

"Cider Mill," on the other hand, is a network of multitudinous lines delicately juxtaposed to give the feeling of old clapboards, foliage, and grass.

Honorable mentions for woodcuts went to Louis Hechenbleikner for "Vermont Farm" and to Eleanor Beatrice Acker for "Who has seen the Wind?" the only color print to make the honor list.

Wood-engraving mentions were awarded to J. J. Lankes for "The Day of Rest," a farm scene, and to Charles Surendorf for his effective harbor-side print of the tropics, "Sidewalk Café."

Trick print of the show is Arthur Weindorf's "Wrinkles," the close-up head of a man, executed in bold interweaving of lines that resolve themselves into active little nude figures swirled round and round to form the features.

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Bold black-and-white contrasts also predominate in such prints as Fred Geary's "Mission Church, Ranchos de Taos" and Gladys W. Watkins' "Tearoom."

Prints with woodsy textures, however, outnumber those of bolder contrasts. There is poignant quiet in Paul Landacre's "Laguna Cove," shaped by skilled lighting of simple forms, and there is quiet dignity and flow of objects, soil, stones, and buildings in Thomas W. Nason's two farm prints.

As prickly as Nason's technique is smooth are J. J. Lankes' "The Day of Rest" and Leo Meissner's "Fishermen's Harbor"; while "A November Recessional" by E. Hubert Deines, one of the most stirring of the landscapes, strikes a dramatic note in the long, moving foreground lines of field grasses under the heavy, long sky movement of storm clouds.

Wood-textured are Kevin B. O'Callahan's geometric studies of boat hulls in the building, with hint of America's defense program further accentuated in the most topical of the prints, "Plane Spotters" by Anne Steele Marsh.

Color prints again are to the fore. So much so, in fact, that they seem to demand a prize of their own rather than the mention accorded "Who has seen the Wind?"

Moderns revel in color, and in consequence the color print should satisfy a definite need. Certainly the country's blockprint makers offer effective color compositions from Florence V. Cannon's "Hollyhocks," N. Vaughn Milbourn's "Columbines" and "Sweet Peas" and Luigi G. Rist's "Rhododendrons" to a Persianesque "Le Coq d'Or" by Will Rapport.

Philadelphia is sending overland to Mexico City and thence to Dolores Hidalgo paintings, sculptures, ceramics, prints, photographs, posters and sheets from the American Index of Design by some 40 artists of the Pennsylvania Art Program.

Purpose of the exhibition is two-fold. It goes as tribute from one city of independence to another; and it is among the first exhibitions of American art to be based on a Mexican rather than an American viewpoint.

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Individual exhibits have been chosen to give the Mexican people an idea of what the people of Philadelphia do, how they live, and in what sort of country.

Kinship between Dolores Hidalgo and Philadelphia is established at the outset through gift to the Mexican town of a ceramic plaque showing the Liberator Hidalgo standing near the church from the belfry of which Mexico's liberty bell rang its message in 1810.

The choice of the ceramic medium is especially appropriate as Hidalgo also created a Mexican ceramic center in his little community. The plaque, designed by June Groff, was produced in the workshop of Lisa Langley.

Many other individual exhibits will remain in Mexico as gifts to various government departments by the City of Philadelphia, including a ceramic version of the Seal of Mexico which will remain in Mexico City, a portrait of President Camacho by Leon Kelly, and a mural by Herschel Levit, "The Mexican and the U. S. Navies" which goes to the Navy Department of Mexico. A portrait of President Roosevelt by Louis Dougherty also will be given to President Camacho.

Otherwise, however, the exhibition smacks of Pennsylvania soil, emphasizing the folk characteristics of Pennsylvania Dutch communities, not unlike peasant sections of Mexico in feeling for crafts.

A Decade of American Painting

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

The Worcester Art Museum has assembled and placed on display an exhibition entitled, "A Decade of American Painting, 1930-1940." The 50 pictures chosen with great care, are meant to be representative of the most fertile and provocative 10 years in the history of American painting.

A commentator on the arts who has lived through that decade of art development, day by day, hour by hour, might say, "Some decade; some pictures." It commenced with the migration home of countless American painters who had elected to live in Paris, fascinated by the innovaions of the French advance guard. It ended with the immigration of the advance guard itself, following its pupils home.

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It was the decade when America was discovered artistically, when there was a revaluation of Winslow Homer, Albert P. Ryder, Thomas Eakins, Eastman Johnson, and even John Singleton Copley. It was the time when the artist received government recognition, and when there was a fervid attempt to establish his status as worker among workers. It was the interval when the art of mural painting advanced at too great momentum under Federal sponsorship and became allied with the heightening nationalism. It was the decade of regionalism, that sent some artists back to rusticity and the cornfields. It was a decade of group consciousness among artists, who combined their energies to promote their common cause. Art with a purpose, art as propaganda, as a social vehicle, was heralded by some, scorned by others. Artists during those years were the first to proclaim against the evils of Fascism.

The most pronounced general feature of that extraordinary decade was the change of orientation of the artist. At the beginning he worked centrifugally, away from the affairs and concerns of his fellow men; at the end of those 10 years of ferment and combustion, the tendency has been centripetal, when the artist has yearned to help, and fight, and teach, and inspire.

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The paintings at Worcester show the sweeping breadth of American painting as it accommodated itself elastically to so many purposes and qualities of temperament; how it served the dreamer, the cynic, the poet, the proselytizer, the realist, idealist, illustrator, decorator, symbolist, rationalist, and nationalist. Individualism prevailed and each painter worked as he pleased, using his colors with thick or thin impasto, bright, somber or neutral; scarring or caressing the canvas with his brush; making neat packets of design, or piling on the pigment with an improvisatory brush. Gusto and vivacity animate some canvases, while a woeful lifelessness hangs over others. The better part of the exhibition dwells upon American life and American people, recorded objectively, or interpreted by the individual artist.

"American Gothic," by the late Grant Wood, is a commanding exhibit which spectators seem already to regard as an American classic. The title committed the artist to a dangerous comparison, and he succeeded in his objective through a capacity to generalize character and to subordinate stubborn facts to a well-planned decorative pattern. The trim and tight contours show how some American artists continue in their devotion to the traditions of the Netherlands. In Alexander James' "Portrait of an Elder Brother" we can see how an academic manner of painting may be kept fresh and forceful. Paul Sample in "the Barber Shop" is a twentieth-century George Caleb Bingham. Gifford Beal and Jon Corbino both show a devotion to full form represented in the grand tradition; Delacroix is a special favorite among many American painters.

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The description of American life by artists like John Steuart Curry in "The Mississippi," Reginald Marsh in "Why Not Use the El?" and Raphael Soyer in "Bus Passengers" discloses the deeply sympathetic interest of artists in underprivileged folk. Carrying on a tradition which was set by Luks and Bellows and Henri, they were dubbed the ashcan school by artists bred in the genteel tradition. The latter seem to have passed into oblivion; at least the Worcesterites chose to ignore any surviving traces.

Peter Blume's "South of Scranton," cause of critical outbursts at the commencement of this decade, is still perplexing, although the widespread advertising of Surrealism has provided it with a label. Stuart Davis and Lyonel Feininger are the abstract painters, who furnish the balance for all the literary canvases.

Landscape is treated in a variety of ways by Ernest Fiene, Alexander Hogue, Gorge Grosz, Sidney Laufman, and no less varied in treatment is a group of seascapes by Marin, Mattson, and Marsden Hartley. The portraits by Leon Kroll and Eugene Speicher reveal the effort of one group of American painters to find a classical American type. Max Weber's "Winter Twilight" and Yasuo Kuniyoshi's "Café" are among the handsomest of the canvases in the exhibition.

Horowitz in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Vladimir Horowitz turned out to be the most exciting feature of the program offered last week (Feb. 19) by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Seldom has there been heard in Orchestra Hall such a manifestation of public enthusiasm as was presented to the pianist at that concert. That manifestation, to be sure, partly was evoked by Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto, which not only is a virtuoso's battle horse, but is now enjoying a larger degree of publicity—thanks to the dispenser of popular music, who laid disrespectful hands upon it—than ever it enjoyed before. The concerto, too, abounds in octave passages of remarkable brilliancy, and octave passages are Mr. Horowitz's special field of virtuosity.

Everything pointed to a triumph, and the Russian artist won it legitimately. Such command of the keyboard as he possesses has only infrequently been made manifest by other pianists. Withal, fastidious listeners might with justice have suggested to Mr. Horowitz that occasionally his tone, particularly in fortissimo passages, was hard, and that a tendency to roll his chords in the more sentimental sections of the concerto brought back the days of long ago, days in which such performance was regarded as the acme of passionate expression.

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Charles Wakefield Cadman's Symphony, "Pennsylvania," was the other major offering of the concert. His early experiences in Pittsburgh inspired Mr. Cadman to contribute this work to his country's music. It may be thought, perhaps, that steel mills, coal mines, and the not generally lovely environs of such things would not be likely to move a composer to thoughts of beauty. Yet they so moved Mr. Cadman, who put into his "Pennsylvania" some of the most felicitous music that he has as yet given to the world.

The symphony is not, it is true, built on the massive lines of something by Brahms or Bruckner, but it is not to be despised for all that. There is attractive melody in it, there is expressive feeling and sometimes a sense of drama. The orchestra, too, is handled with sure-fire command of color and effect, and there is a minimum of the Indian strivings that at one time brought Mr. Cadman into the public eye and ear as the arch pontiff of the Redskin.

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The remainder of the program set forth the G major Concerto for strings by Bach (into which Mr. Stock interpolated his deeply moving arrangement of the slow movement from the A major Violin Sonata by the Leipzig master) and also William Walton's Overture, "Portsmouth Point." The latter work is a twin sister of the "Scapino" Overture that the English composer wrote for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's fiftieth anniversary concerts. The jolly, irreverent, perky motivation of Mr. Walton's inspirations causes his music to be a welcome diversion from the sorrows of a warring world. There is blithe spirit in "Portsmouth Point" and Mr. Stock and his players made much of it.

The Torch Bearers

Advance from Broadway, by Norris Houghton. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

In search of a theater that would have meaning for the American people as a whole, Norris Houghton traveled 19,000 miles in the United States during 1940-41 and found much of promise. His findings, after viewing stage performances by community and little theater groups in many places, have the authentic quality of candor. He does not go out of his way to speak sharply, but he never appears to be modulating the truth.

Included in his observations were productions by college and university drama departments. He often expresses disappointment at finding these activities tending to become specialized in their methods, with the result that graduates complete their studies with something less than a well-rounded understanding of theater art as a whole. He believes that new attitudes are in order in this university field.

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Mr. Houghton concludes that a million persons in the United States are acting in, or otherwise engaged in producing, high school, community, or college plays. For the most part they are interested in staging recent Broadway plays, obviously an easier course than writing their own plays out of their community experiences. Some scattered attempts are made at presenting indigenous stage entertainment, and such efforts are deserving of the heartiest appreciation and encouragement. Out of such environmental activity came the Abbey Theater in Dublin, model of all such enterprises. Altogether worthy is the work done at the University of North Carolina by the playmakers in the courses taught by Professor Koch. A pioneer in this field was the Prairie Playhouse at North Dakota Agricultural College, where, under Dr. Arvold, students and neighbors—of Icelandic descent—wrote, staged, and acted plays that set forth their racial legends.

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Coincident with the decline of the professional theaters in number from 5,000 in 1890 to 192 in 1939 there has been a steady growth of interest in amateur theatricals. For the vicarious movies cannot altogether satisfy the general instinct for dramatic experience. Out of this instinct is bound to come the spontaneous impulse that causes the theater to be reborn in every generation. Out of this instinct, Mr. Houghton's report indicates, will come an ever-increasing body of solid community drama experience in writing, producing, and acting.

As yet that experience remains to be organized in its achievement, but there is reason to believe that today's new understanding of democracy will bring with it a general dramatic expression of the discovery that millions of people are making today—the discovery of the practical implications and responsibilities, as well as the benefits, of living in a country where there is some degree of government by the people.

E. C. S.

Los Angeles Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Philharmonic Orchestra gave its seventh pair of concerts in the Auditorium on Feb. 12 and 13. It was the second in the present series of Bruno Walter's programs. Half the program was devoted to Beethoven—Overture to "Coriolanus," and the Symphony No. 7 in A, Op. 92. Oftentimes, Walter's approach to the music of the Bonn master has shown a certain reserve that is not always consistent with the tempestuous nature portrayed. He has sometimes avoided the almost brutal frankness with which the music speaks. On this occasion, these tendencies were happily absent, and the music sounded with clarion accent. The orchestra was at the peak of performance and took the final Allegro of the symphony at astonishing pace, yet omitting none of the details that give it vividness. Seldom has the Seventh sounded more dynamic or more expressive.

The soloist was Sergei Rachmaninoff, who played his own Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for piano and orchestra. The familiar theme has lent itself to brilliant elaboration and the 24 variations have been twisted and turned into various shapes and sizes. One gasps at the technical facility of the pianist. Rachmaninoff has done a masterly job with the orchestral accompaniment, of which Walter made a great deal. It was an exciting performance. The closing number, Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," was properly impish, and rousingly performed.

The concerts of Feb. 19 and 20 presented Eula Beal, contralto, in the first local performance of Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder." Miss Beal, a winner in the National Federation of Music Clubs contests last summer, disclosed a voice of rich, natural quality, and admirable sincerity and poise in her artistic approach to the music. These songs are not easy, nor are they always grateful; but they are fraught with significant meaning and require musical insight and an expressive voice to deliver them effectively. Miss Beal's artistic stature is now revealed as more a promise than a fulfillment, but she imbued the songs with fine spirit, made doubly effective by an orchestral accompaniment of rare beauty. In fact, the accompaniment, or perhaps it was Walter's performance of it, often made one oblivious to the presence of the voice. Miss Beal was also heard in "Che farò," from Gluck's "Orfeo."

The orchestra gave the first Coast performance of Vaughan Williams' Five Variations on an Old Carol, "Dives and Lazarus." No one reveals the spirit of Merry England more significantly than Vaughan Williams, and in these variations, he has conjured up a picture of the days that live only in history and poetry. The last half of the program brought Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony. Walter gave it a magnificent performance.

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In New Zealand, all the boys and girls learn to do things with their hands. This side of their schooling is considered as important as the academic. From the age, say, of 10, the boy departs from the more tractable materials, like plasticine, paper, cardboard, etc., to those needing more exact care, i. e., wood and metal. After 15 to 18 months of progress, which has demanded repetition in tool manipulation, and more accuracy in calculation, measurement and fit, he may elect what he is to make during the final term closing his Primary school education.

Builds Sense of Responsibility

This last step he always greets with genuine enthusiasm. With the plan he himself has drafted, proud of owning such a large quantity of clean, well-seasoned timber, a sense of responsibility is outpictured in almost every movement he makes at his bench. Having checked up his timber with the estimate according to his plan, no doubt he asks himself, "Where and how am I to start this job?"

Thus he learns to plan his work. Many factors govern the progress of his job—time and organization are usually the essence of the contract—but such things as limited equipment and inexperience must be provided for, through the Instructor's blackboard notes which are written up a step ahead of his progress and discussed at the opening of each of his weekly visits to the Manual Training Center.

It would be safe to say that 99 per cent of all boys live for that part of their schooling which gives them access to tools. Ah! real, sharp, quality tools that leave no element of doubt in their minds as to where the trouble lies if the desired result has not been achieved. He is now departing from that graded course of technical exercises. At this stage, mere thrill in using tools has been supplanted. He was always spontaneously interested in acquiring skill. Now the opportunity has been given him to make a structure of his skill and power. This idea of his own, now well under way, has become a vehicle for his self-expression.

Confidence And Discipline

Only correct and successful use of tools, especially those so-called dangerous ones, builds confidence, and confidence is the substance of skill. In permitting his pupils to select their own work, the teacher has established a very easy and natural relationship between himself and his class. His pupils cannot but be conscious of this expression of confidence in their ability to succeed.

Although there is now an atmosphere of joyful freedom pervading the workroom, yet, because of this wider scope given them for creative exercises, they have little or no wish to abuse their privileges; indeed that outpictured sense of responsibility before mentioned, what is it but a proof that there is actually a craving for discipline in human nature?

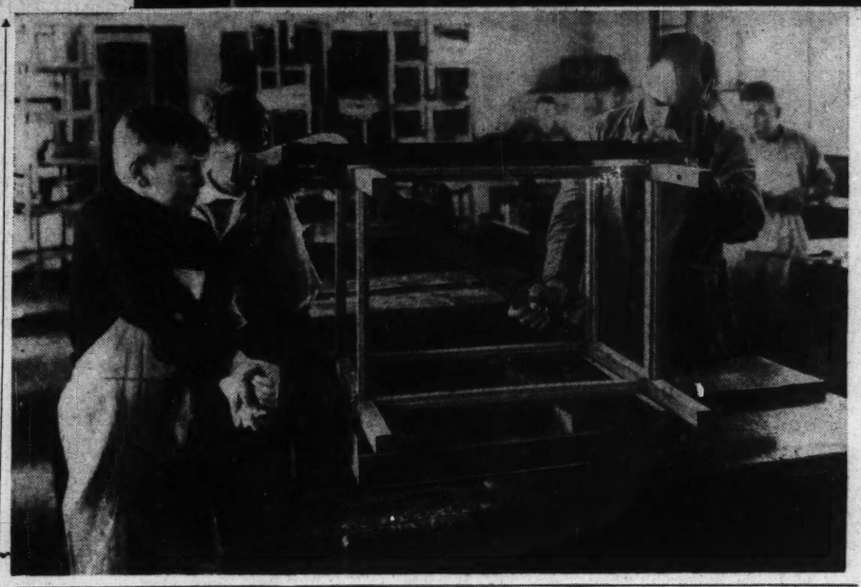
Right through the construction of a piece of furniture frequent demands are made upon individual sociability. For example, not every boy has access to brace and bits, cramps, spokeshaves, etc. Limited numbers must be shared; hence, assisting one another rather than arguing is found more profitable. Here the chief function of the teacher is found in organizing matters so as to help the children to work side by side, naturally delighting in the company of their fellow pupils.

Co-operation And Accuracy

The time has arrived to assemble all the several parts the pupil has been working on for some weeks. The cramps are coming off the job ahead of his, and now it is his turn. The glue must be steaming hot, the pressure applied quickly, angles tested. In almost the twinkling of an eye he sees his idea take the shape of a real professional piece of work. "Gee, sir, it makes you feel all goo-ee to see it go together just as it should!" Many and varied are the boyish emotions, and how they all love to share them. In such an atmosphere there is a great deal of give-and-take between teacher and class and between individual members of the class. Because these jobs are big enough to require assistance when assembling, everyone displays in some degree a spirit of sociability and spontaneity.

The gloss of new varnish, regularity of neatly woven seagrass seats, and the smooth silent running of castors, bring the frequent inquiries, "When can we take our models home, sir?" Behind each piece of work is hidden away in the owner's mind the vision of his presenting it to mother and dad. But boys are very careful not to wear such emotions on their sleeves, and teachers invariably must inquire, "Well, what did mother think of it?" The facial expression scarcely needs the spoken word to aid its reply.

All true learning must be accompanied by joy.



Boys of the Mt. Cook Primary Schools, New Zealand, at work in the school shops. Discipline and classroom organization is built upon active sharing of work such as is seen here, assembling and cramping jobs. All such co-operation develops an individual sense of responsibility and makes for social control, bodily poise and self-restraint. (1) Painting his finished stand. (2) Weaving sea-grass seats. (3) The diagonal of a parallelogram here becomes a practical matter.

Basic Versions of English Classics for Foreigners

Basic English
44th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Books of standard literature have been translated into Basic English, and their value to foreigners with a limited knowledge of English is inestimable. The stylistic beauties of the originals can only be hinted, it is true, but with the framework, the plot and the background made clear, it is usually but a simple step to an understanding and appreciation of the most complex work of literature. From a Basic English translation, the foreigner, or young person, can be stimulated to discover for himself the beauty of an original.

Better Than In His Own Tongue

A Basic English translation is far better for a foreigner having a slight knowledge of English than an elaborate translation into his own tongue would be. Moreover, the chance of error and change of sense involved in changing a piece of English literature into, say Chinese, is immense. Of the Chinese situation Mr. Ogden says, "The use of Basic—a language of the West—is a help in keeping the Chinese mind from twisting European ideas into a design more natural to the East, and at the same time, makes it possible for those ideas to be put in a form simple enough not to give trouble."

George Bernard Shaw, himself an ardent believer in Basic, has allowed his play, "Arms and the Man," to be put into Basic for the purpose of introducing foreigners to his original works. The following passage is an extract from the excellent work of translation done by Miss L. Lockhart, one of the most skillful manipulators of Basic. See for yourselves if the translation does not give an adequate account of the sense, together with some of the flavor of G. B. Shaw. Some of the smoothness of verbal phrase has gone, to be sure—yet what has become of the polished conversation in the Jane Austen original quoted in the last article? And Miss Austen was certainly polished in her day!

Simple Enough For Foreigner

This passage is from the opening of Act 1. "Arms and the Man." Basic English Translation.

CATHERINE *(coming in quickly, full of good news):* Raina! *(She says 'Rah-eena,' with the weight on the 'ee').* Raina! *(She goes to the bed in the belief that Raina is there).* Why, where—? *(Raina is now looking into the room).* My dear girl! Are you out in the night air, and still not in bed? . . . Louka said you were sleeping.

RAINA *(her thoughts far away):* I sent her away. I had a desire to be by myself. The stars are so beautiful! What's wrong?

CATHERINE: Such news! There has been a fight.

RAINA *(her eyes wide open):* Ah! *(She comes quickly to Catherine).*

CATHERINE: A great fight at Slivnitza! We overcame the Serbians! And it was all because of Sergius.

RAINA *(with a cry of pleasure):* Oh, mother! *(Then, with sudden fear)* Is father safe?

CATHERINE: Naturally; he sends me the news. Sergius is the great man of the hour, a second Napoleon in the eyes of his men.

RAINA: Go on, go on. How was it? *(Overcome by her feelings)* Oh, mother, mother, mother! *(Pulling her mother onto the long seat; they give one another a rain of kisses).*

CATHERINE *(more and more moved by her story):* You have no idea what a fight it was. An attack by the horsemen! What a thought! He went against the authority of our Russian generals—did it without orders—made himself responsible for the attack—heading it himself—was the first man to go through their guns. Don't you see it all, Raina: our good Bulgarians with their blades and eyes flaming, thundering down like a mass of snow over a mountain slope and driving the poor Serbs and their Austrian chiefs in every direction like leaves in a wind. And you! you kept Sergius waiting a year before you would take his ring. Oh! if you had a drop of Bulgarian blood in your body you would go down on your knees to him when he comes back.

RAINA: What attention will he give to my poor little love after he has had an army of strong men at his feet? But that's not important: I am happy—so uplifted at the thought of him! *(She gets up, walking about very much moved).* It makes it quite clear that all our ideas were right after all.

CATHERINE *(angrily):* Our ideas right! What are you talking about?

RAINA: Our ideas of what Sergius would do. Our love of country. Our high purpose. Sometimes I had a fear that they might be simply thoughts without substance.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Has Your Child a 'Past' Of His Very Own?

The Family Forum
Telling Them True Stories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minnesota

"Tell me a story, grandma," children have said, from time immemorial. "Tell me about when you were a little girl!"

It's always better than a fairy story—the things that happened so long ago: going buggy-riding behind Dobbin on summer Sundays, making cornstalk dolls, tapping the maple trees and dropping maple sugar on the snow to make candy, swimming in the old creek, getting lost in the woods while blackberrying.

Dear, familiar stories from long telling. It still seems rather amazing that they all could happen to one's own grandma! Even mother's reminiscences are exciting, because they show a different side of her life too: grade school parties, high school beaux, college initiations, etc.

His Own Past

But after all, a child's chief interest is himself, and he likes to think that he, too, has a past worth telling about! It gives him a feeling of importance, even of security, to feel that his personality from baby days has been definitely individual.

For a long time now I have kept a small notebook for jotting down the amusing things that my daughter has said or done. At the time they seemed so cute I felt I couldn't possibly forget them, but I know that I do forget. This record was for my own remembrance: it hadn't occurred to me that Susan herself might enjoy it. But recently, during a long day together, I found myself getting reminiscent.

"Once when you were five," I recalled, "I lay down with you like this for a nap, and we talked awhile. I said to you, 'Honey, when you were born, you were the most beautiful baby. You had big blue eyes, and the cutest little curls on your forehead. Your hands and feet were tiny and sweet. And you held on to my finger so hard!'

"So I waited, but you didn't answer. I thought you'd gone to sleep. But no. Finally you turned to me and said, very seriously, 'But who was the mother?'"

Susan thought this was the funniest thing she'd ever heard, and was surprised at herself.

"Tell me more about me," she urged.

Notebook For Reference

It wasn't hard, with my notebook for reference. Susan giggled over the fact that she had thoroughly approved Little Bear's having all his oatmeal eaten up by Goldilocks; about how she had gone up to a strange child and said, "Hello, little boy, what name?"; about her favorite paper doll, named Betty Soda; about the "secret code" she'd heard some older children mention. "I think secret cold is an ice-cream cone, mamma."

I had forgotten. Susan had outgrown her baby ways, and already they were hazy. But now we could both laugh, in a cozy, grown-up way, over the cute things of her "past."

My little notebook, kept as a mother's diary, has served another purpose, one that I couldn't have foretold.

The past decade and present days as well have brought a sense of uncertainty to many families. Children have sensed this. It may help to bolster their own personal outlook if they have the solid comfort of a very personal background. They won't express it this way, but they'll have a feeling of "I did things worth remembering! I said clever things! I'm important!"

Certainly they will experience a deep and secret pleasure out of "stories about me."

(Mrs.) M. R.

A Saturday Column

'Our Ship' Has a Real Meaning To These British Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Our Ship" means something very definite and very exciting to the children of the Council school of Gorton Aspinal in Manchester.

It came about in this way. In the summer of 1938 the Council school of Gorton, Aspinal (mixed and infant), in common with other schools in other places, received a circular from the Director of Education telling them of the "Ship Adoption" scheme and inviting their co-operation in adopting a ship. The scheme seemed to hold such interesting and exciting possibilities that the school had no hesitation in falling in with the plan. In due time the introduction was made by the Secretary of the British Ship Adoption Society, and S. S. "Helenus," henceforth became "our ship" to Aspinal School.

Since that day "Helenus" has become so vital a part in the life of Aspinal that recently a "Ship Magazine" of 43 pages, illustrated with small line drawings, has been produced by the school, in which is recorded much of the interesting information received. How genuine have become the ties between ship and school is shown by the fact that the Master, Capt. P. W. Savery, during one of his leaves, paid a visit to the school to thank the children personally for their interest in his ship.

Details Explored

To read the Ship Magazine is quite an experience. One learns in detail about the ship herself—from the type of engines that drive her, her speed, and the amount and variety of cargo she carries, to the number of officers on board and their various duties, not forgetting the four midshipmen, and the crew—many of whom are Chinese.

I found myself reading the "Ship Magazine" with genuine interest. So much information is given and in such an engaging and yet instructive way. Captain Savery gives informal descriptions of life at sea such as, one feels, he might write to his own family. He tells the children of the places the ship visits, about loading and unloading of cargo, giving details to delight any youngster, such as why a ship can be more heavily laden in summer than in winter. And he returns to the school a much traveled envelop that had once enclosed their letters and which, when finally delivered, after chasing the ship from port to port, bore five shillings and fourpence-worth of postage stamps! Turning the pages of the magazine a hundred likely subjects come to mind that one would find fascinating to follow up in school work.

The Third Officer gives the Aspinal children information about navigation and explains the various instruments that are in daily use by sailors — compass, sextant, chronometer, direction finder, sounding machine, and so on. The Senior Radio Officer tells them about the routine at sea and initiates them into the mysteries of the six watches into which the day is divided. The Fourth Officer, evidently a bit of a wag, gives amusing definitions of nautical terms. "A Guy," he assures them, "is a rope to steady or swing derricks, davits, etc., and is not to be confused with the Gunpowder Plot (a reference to Guy Fawkes) or an American Gentleman." A "Cap," he writes, "is a metal ring at the end of a spar. It cannot be thrown into the air when school is closed for the holidays."

The Second Officer, evidently a keen gardener, has managed to grow a palm tree, nine inches high, from a coconut, although, he confesses, the excessively salty atmosphere makes it difficult to grow plants at sea. As one reads one gets a good impression of life aboard a trading ship that carries "anything anywhere" and becomes so well acquainted with the ship's company that they no longer seem strangers.

The Children's Letters

The children on their part write to the ship and have many questions to ask. They send Christmas cards—with appropriate greetings in Chinese characters for the Chinese members of the crew—and make gifts for the ship, and collect magazines, books, and papers to send to their sailor friends.

The war has necessarily changed much and imposed many restrictions. Correspondence must be curtailed and information about cargoes, routes, ports-of-call, and so on, must be omitted. The children, therefore, no longer have the thrill of following the course of their ship along the sea lanes of the world. But personal contacts remain unbroken. The school has had the pleasure of sending parcels of knitted and other comforts made or collected by the children which have been much appreciated by the sailor recipients. "Our Ship" still remains a very definite and very exciting item in the life of Aspinal School.

E. V. R.

High School PTA Opens Useful Parent-Teacher Channels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

When their children enter high school, many parents seem to cross their fingers, and leave the whole job up to the school. Maybe dad will take a fling at a tough algebra problem that sticks his youngster, and certainly he can be depended upon to raise a rumpus when report cards hit new lows. But in the main, parents avoid any contact with the school and as a result are not aware of many of the problems connected with the adjustment of their children to high school life.

Whether or not the child is facing difficulties in his high school life, parents would do well to visit occasionally the schools their children are attending. They should talk with the principal and advisors, and try to find out just exactly what the particular school is trying to do. They should meet the child's teachers and find out to what extent their offspring is fitting into the entire school picture. The chances are that they will find at school a fairly intelligent group of instructors, who are genuinely interested in the growth of their pupils.

Where PTA Contacts Come In

Just last year a bright young boy in the senior class of a public high school found himself the football hero, the leading man in the dramatic society, and the sweetheart of most of the girls in his class. It was just too much for the boy to handle, and in a few weeks he hit scholastic bottom and stayed there for the rest of the term. Today he is back at the same school, repeating the work of his senior year. He is a lonely figure these days, for his classmates have moved on to college and jobs. If his parents had been on the alert and in close contact with the school and its teachers, some sort of co-operative effort might have straightened this boy out before he went overboard.

Another boy, a freshman in the same school, has a very sensible mother. She didn't actually lead her son to school, but a few weeks after the fall term she came down just for a visit. She talked with the administrative staff and made a particular point of meeting all her son's teachers.

A short time later the lad approached his English teacher in pretty much of a dither over an oral theme for which he was scheduled. Not an unusual case with shy young boys, he dreaded the ordeal, and in addition to that he didn't know what to talk about. The teacher remembered her pleasant talk with the mother, and, being human, probably spent more time than otherwise she might have in talking the problem over with the scared youngster.

With Good Results

The result was an oral theme that gave the rest of the class a colorful picture of the village where the boy had been spending his summer vacations. The pupil experienced an obviously satisfying achievement, and had the added satisfaction of knowing that he had started the class off on a study of the vacation spots of New England.

Whether your child is at the bottom of the class or the top, visit the school occasionally and have a talk with his teachers. Maybe you'll find they are not the dragons or paragons your child has painted. But at any rate you'll find that most of them are pleasant people, keenly interested in the welfare of your child.

J. L. F.

They Can Learn To Mend Their Own Toys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have the children equipment they may use in making their own repairs to their toys and games? When a nail is needed or a screw is loose, Bobby and Betty may be taught how to take care of the job, if they have the proper tools. The wheel of an engine or a cart may come off, a piece of a game or puzzle be broken or lost, a shingle come loose on the roof of the doll house, a doll lose her hair, a toy trolley snap off a toy car. Perhaps baby brother's Jumping Jack may need a new hook or catch on its box, or a little chair need a nail or two.

Let these small repairs be the children's responsibility. It will be fun for them and they will like the feeling of being useful and skillful with their hands. At the same time they will be learning how to do practical things. Of course dad or mother will have to teach them how to use the tools, and oversee some of the attempts, but that is their part in training and educating the children to be adequate for various emergencies.

A Repair Chest

One of the best ways to start this pleasant and important training is to equip a repair box or small chest for the children's own use. This will emphasize the dignity of repair work and the necessity of keeping their toys and games in efficient condition. Occasionally they may decide to give some of their outgrown toys to other children and of course they must be put in good repair.

If possible, let the children help select the articles to be kept in the repair chest, for buying this equipment will be the first lesson in repair work. Start with a box of nails of various sizes, small and medium screws, tacks, pushpins, and upholstery nails. Get good tools of medium size, convenient for small hands (real tools, not toy tools). A hammer, screwdriver and awl, a pair of pliers and scissors, a piece of wire, and a bottle of glue, will be a good foundation for the repair chest. As other things are needed for specific jobs, and as the children want to extend their activities and try new methods and ways, the parents may add other tools. If the children are taken once in a while to a hardware store, or to a counter where tools are displayed, they may want to save their own money toward the exciting day when they may buy the new tool of their choice.

Taking Care Of Their Tools

Be sure to teach the children how to care properly for their tools, so they will not get rusted, bent, or dull. If they realize the importance of keeping tools clean, shining, and keen, they will not be likely to misuse them.

A repair chest is a continual enjoyment because it is never quite completed. There is always something interesting to be added. Parents should remember that to start a repair chest for girls as well as boys is a wise plan because little Betty may get as much joy in her efficiency with tools and her ability to repair her toys as brother Bobby.

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Bruins Hope to Stay Ahead of Chicago by Beating Detroit Here Tomorrow Night

Shadow of Black Hawks Now Falling on Boston

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the shadow of the Chicago Black Hawks looming big and dark behind them, Boston's struggling Bruins were concentrating their efforts this week end towards a defeat of Detroit Red Wings here at Boston Garden tomorrow night.

Today the Hawks were but two points behind the Bruins in the standing, and inasmuch as they face a home-and-home series with Toronto while the Bruins are playing once with Detroit, the Chicagoans stand a good chance of moving into a tie for third place with the Bostonians.

Curiously enough the Hawks have beaten the second-place Leafs four times in six meetings this winter, and their hopes for two victories this week end surged when it became known that the Leafs would be playing with only Bucko McDonald for a regular defenseman and with rookies Bob Goldham and Ernie Dickens as his only help.

Red Wings Hot

Boston's task is not made any easier tomorrow evening when it is considered that the Red Wings have turned out to be one of the hottest clubs in the league at present. Although they were cooled off considerably Thursday night when they lost to Rangers 7-4, they still come to Boston with a record of four victories in their last five starts. The Bruins, on the other hand, have dropped their last three straight, which ties their longest losing streak of the winter campaign.

Of considerable moral aid to the Bruins is the fact that it has been almost five years since the Red Wings have won a hockey game in Boston. Not since Dec. 7, 1937, when they put three goals past Tiny Thompson while the Bruins were putting only two past Normie Smith, have the Wings been able to defeat Boston here. In games between the two clubs this season Boston has won four and tied one out of six meetings, with Detroit winning once in the Motor City.

Terrific Struggle

Detroit is currently in a terrific struggle for a Stanley Cup play-off berth, with Brooklyn and Montreal each seeking to overtake the Wings. Currently Detroit has a four-point margin over Brooklyn, which in turn leads Montreal by one point, but with these three clubs most anything can happen.

The Wings have been changed considerable since they first came to Boston last fall. Added to the club have been such newcomers as Ed Bush, Jerry Brown, Adam Brown, Pat McReavy, and Joe Carveth, as Manager Jack Adams sought the answer to a winning combination. From the results of the past five games, he may have found that answer.

* * *

In other N. H. L. games tonight, Americans and Canadiens play a home-and-home affair that should go far towards settling the cellar position . . . Montreal has held down that dubious distinction most of this season, and they are just about tired enough of that honor to be ready to pass it along . . . Canadiens, however, did not help their play-off chances when they let Murph Chamberlain go to their close rivals, the Amerks . . . No matter how long Ott Heller, injured in Thursday's game, is out of the lineup, the Blue Shirts will miss him tremendously.

* * *

Hockey fans who saw the wild-scoring game in which the Baltimore Orioles beat the Boston Olympics, 9-7, last night, will return with expectancy for tonight's second tussle at the Boston Garden. The Orioles were trailing 4-2 going into the third period and broke loose with seven goals to win.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Detroit
Conacher, lw		rw, Wares
McGill, c		c, Grosso
Wiseman, rw		lw, Abel
Shewchuk, ld		rd, Orlando
Crawford, rd		ld, Stewart
Brimsek, g		g, Mowers

Boston Spares: Cain, A. Jackson, Hiller, Bruce, Hollett, H. Jackson, Gronsdal, Smith, Martin.

Detroit Spares: Motter, Bush, Liscombe, Howe, Bruneteau, J. Brown, A. Brown, Carveth, McReavy.

Time of Game: 8:30 p. m.

Twenty-Eight Point Average Leaving Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Only three men will be graduated from the Iowa State College 1942 basketball squad.

That should gladden the heart of Coach Louis Menze unless closer examination is made. Capt. Al Budolfson, forward, Bob Harris, forward, and Carol Schneider, guard, are the only losses. That only loses an average of 28 points per game.

Each of the trio will carry three basketball letters away with him. Both Budolfson and Harris have already rated as all-Big Six performers and all are in the running this year.

Fenske Now Trains Men For Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas — A wing-footed record-smasher who wanted to fly for Uncle Sam—but couldn't quite make it—this week cashed in a couple of physical education degrees at the "West Point of the Air," and came up with a job which will help thousands of Army fledglings get their wind on ground, and their wings off ground.

Adding still another big name to the star-studded physical training staff of the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center, Charles H. (Chuck) Fenske, Wisconsin's sensational All-America miler of a year or two back, reported here as a muscle-builder in an assembly line which keeps 'em rolling and running as well as flying.

Many Records

This dark-headed, be-spectacled West Allis, Wis., speedster of the cinder path co-holds the world's indoor mile record with Glenn Cunningham at 4:08; won the Big Ten indoor mile three years straight (1935-36-37); holds the world's record for 1,000 yards; was National Collegiate champion miler in 1937; holds the world's record for the three-quarter mile; has run on three continents, in every Axis country, and was a member of United States A. A. U. track team in 1937 which all but eclipsed the Rising Sun thinly clads.

Then, in 1940, as a member of the All-America track team, Fenske was to have gone back to Tokyo for the Olympic games, but they were bomb-shuttled to Helsingfors, then canceled altogether.

At the "West Point of the Air" Fenske will rub shoulders with some of the country's outstanding athletes among the Cadets as well as his fellow trainers, most of whom are civil service men.

Among the latter, Hugh Wolfe, who was an All-America fullback at Texas University in 1937, has recently joined the staff. Then, with the current class of Cadets are All-America Dave Allerdice of Princeton (1940), and All-America Olympic swimmer Jack Roderick, of Canton, Ohio, holder of the world's record in the two-mile event.

Chuck's thrill of them all came only last week when he won a $600 two-foot-high silver trophy while reclining on an Army bunk listening to a radio at Ft. Shelby, Miss., where he was a sergeant in the 135th Medical Regiment up until the time of his transfer to the Air Corps.

Awarded Cup

Although he hadn't run in almost a year, Fenske tuned in on the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden where the Wanamaker Mile was being run. When Les MacMitchell, in winning, failed to break his mark set in 1940, the cup automatically came into the possession of Fenske, since it is awarded every three years to the holder of the best record.

Now nearing his peak of a year ago, Fenske already is thinking in terms of future competition—sandwiched in between daily training sessions with Uncle Sam's eaglets, whose athletic routine includes everything from potato racing to mass calisthenics. Looming up is the National A. A. U. meet in Dallas in July; then the Pan-American Olympic games in Argentina (if and when they are held, and if the Air Corps will grant him a furlough long enough to fly down).

Florida Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORMOND BEACH, Fla.—The 17th annual South Atlantic championship for women golfers will open the links of the Ormond Beach Golf Club on Tuesday, March 3, with a qualifying round of 18 holes. Match play will continue through Saturday, March 7. Entries for the classic have been received from several of the country's outstanding women players.

Georgia Tainter, of Fargo, N. D., who has caused a sensation in the Florida circuit this season by winning two out of the three tournaments in which she has competed so far, is one of the favorites for the South Atlantic laurels.

Subsidizing Out

CLINTON, Miss. (AP) — The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising 35 Dixie colleges scattered from Louisfana to Virginia, will stop subsidizing its athletes at the end of the current academic year, Dr. J. W. Provine of Mississippi College, President of the loop, announced.

The plan is scheduled to be ratified formally at a meeting of the Association in Birmingham on March 10.

Harvard Pruning

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Harvard's athletic fund deficit for the past year was only $17,000 instead of an expected $60,000, Athletic Director William J. Bingham reported.

Bingham explained that sharp pruning of the Athletic Association budgets limited the deficit to its comparatively low figures.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 27

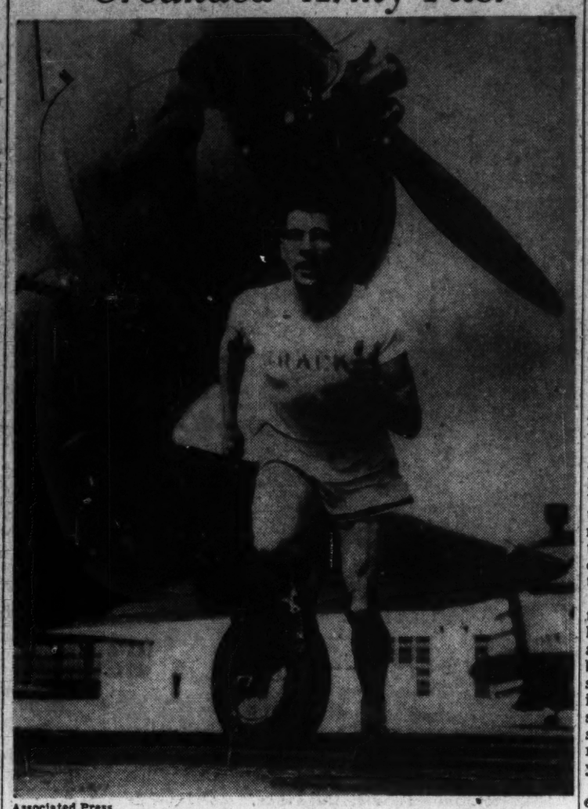
American Association

St. Louis 2, St. Paul 1.
Tulsa 4, Dallas 3 (overtime).

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 12, Johnstown 5.
Baltimore 9, Boston 7.
New York 3, Atlantic City 2.

'Grounded' Army Flier



Associated Press

Former Mile Champion Works Out

Charles H. (Chuck) Fenske, Wisconsin track ace, who has run on three continents and in every Axis country, works out before one of the planes at Randolph Field, Texas. He wanted to fly, but could not pass because of vision requirements. Fenske is now an assistant physical trainer for the United States Army fledglings at the field.

Miami Four-Ball to Climax Florida Winter Golf Season

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 28—The climax of the winter golf tournament season in these parts, the annual international four-ball, will be played at the Miami Biltmore Country Club March 8 to 11, and a majority of the 32 honored with invitations to compete, most of whom have been on the "winter circuit," will be out practising from now until the tournament starts.

The committee which issues invitations has been up against problems never before faced for this event. In the past it had only to issue an invitation to be practically certain of an acceptance, but this year, owing to such circumstances as Clayton Heafner being forced to quit the New Orleans open after the first round to report to his draft board, and three or four other topnotchers being unable to answer positively, the final personnel of the tournament may not be settled until two or three days before the opening round.

Quality Field

Of one thing the committee may rest assured, viz., that there are so many first-class professionals available that a quality field will be seen in action and perhaps the spectators will appreciate seeing some new faces in the line-up, just as it will be great experience for these newcomers to stack up, in match play, against those of greater fame. No matter what the final line-up, there will be no lack of talent in a field that will include Craig Wood, Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, Lawson Little, Jr., Jimmy Demaret, Henry Picard, Jimmy Thomson, Chick Harbert, Denny Shute, Horton Smith, Sam Snead, Ralph Guldahl, Paul Runyan, Lloyd Mangrum, "Dutch" Harrison, Sam Byrd, and Harry Cooper.

Craig Wood, the national open champion, is among those who did not go on the winter tour. He stayed right here at the Normandy Isles public course, where he is head pro, and his conversations indicate that he is not one whit regretful that he did not take the annual trans-continental tour. Fact is that the open champion has not fared half badly financially; he has had plenty of play, and he has opportunity to brush up on departments of his game which he thought needed a little polishing, principally chip shots, short pitches, and bunker shots.

It is obvious to all who have watched the leading professionals reel off so many rounds in the 60's and go so rarely above par that the foundation of such consistently low scoring is the ability to get down in two from distances which come under the category of short pitches, chips, and bunker shots around the greens. A majority of them have driving down to a "T." The chief difference in scoring comes in shots around the greens and putts.

Bold Putter

On the greens, as already related in these columns, Craig Wood no longer is the baffled and unsuccessful putter of the days when he was playing magnificently from tees to greens. Nowadays his putting is both bold and accurate, backed by that confidence which means everything. With that old handicap overcome, with his pitching, chipping and bunker play given all the attention they have received this winter, the open champion seems to be in the best fettle of his career.

Why should the open champion be working so hard over his game when he will not have the opportunity of defending his national title this year? The answer is that Wood has his heart set on winning the Masters' tournament at Augusta again, repeating his triumph of last year. He realizes full well that with the national open cancelled this year, the Masters' will be the tidbit of the entire season in the matter of medal play prestige. Moreover, he already has gone on record to the effect that he got more of a "kick," in some respects, over winning the Masters' last year than he did the open. It is a reasonable assumption that all of the other prominent professionals and amateurs who play in the Masters' this year will feel much the same about it as Wood, namely, that it will be the nearest thing to a national open.

The folks down this way who watched proceedings at the baseball golf championship are still talking about various things they saw. The most interesting observation, to me, came from Francis Ouimet, who was impressed with the fact that almost without exception, the big leaguers have good golf swings and he noted a great similarity between the fundamentals of the swings that produce best results in the two games.

Ernie Lombardi, the new Braves catcher, and a great hitter, actually has an interlocking grip on his baseball bat. Francis feels that the transition in bats in recent years, from the old bulky handle to the present smaller grip, with the weight entirely on the business end of the bat, is one of the factors which has aided so many of the baseball players to develop into excellent golfers.

Reaction To Williams Is Not Unified

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reaction to the news that Ted Williams, Red Sox .400 hitter, has been re-classified from 1-A to 3-A in the Selective Service has been varied and generally unfavorable in Boston. Naturally such reaction is hasty because the whole thing broke as a cloudburst. Fans and baseball men alike had reconciled themselves to the fact that Williams would enter the service. This new development is stunning to say the least.

There is need for caution regarding opinion, however. Both the Red Sox management and Williams disclaim any responsibility for the appeal going to the President's Appeal Board in Washington, where the final decision for reclassification took place. Their claims are not questionable and any criticism therefore must be against the Government and these are not hearty times to criticize the Government.

The most unfortunate part of the whole affair is that Williams has not endeared himself to fans and press personally. His deeds in baseball have been spectacular to say the least; but now, when opinion is divided regarding national service against baseball, a personal following would be a tremendous help to the headstrong young fellow.

There are a number of ball players already in active service today who are proclaimed heroes by the baseball fan and close inspection for comparisoon between some of them and Williams is not going to help the "Kid's" cause at all. Fortunately there are a few weeks away before Williams will appear before the Boston fans and during that period much can happen to throw light upon a subject that is definitely clouded at the moment.

The first showing of the loose-limbed long hitter here is scheduled for April 11 and 12 when the Red Sox and Braves play preseason exhibition affairs at Fenway Park and Braves Field. Williams has never been exactly impervious to public opinion, although he has been outspokenly resentful. Neither has he ever gone out of his way to respect the baseball writers much and all this makes it a little difficult at the moment to see what the future holds for him.

Snead Will Face Ample Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANGUSTINE, Fla.—Headed by the defending co-holder of the title, long-driving Sam Snead, of Hot Springs, Va., four of the seven previous big-money winners of the event have entered to date for the eighth annual National Amateur-Professional Best-Ball Match Play Championship, which will be played over St. Augustine Links here March 18 to 22. Snead's partner in the 1941 victory, Wilford Wehrle, former Western amateur champion, is returning with the Virginia ace in an effort to retain the laurels they garnered a year ago.

In addition to Snead, the professional top-notchers who scored once before, and will try it once again in the next fortnight, are Henry Picard, 1937 winner; Gene Sarazen, who topped the field in 1936, and Jimmy Hines, who gained the honor of winning the inaugural tournament in 1935 with T. Suffern Tailer, former Metropolitan amateur kingpin, as his partner.

Sports Around the Hub

Army Grid Star Pilots Plane

"It looks like a crash, watch out!" That was the warning issued by one former athlete to two more former athletes over the cold sea waters of a nearby shore yesterday. The Army pilot issuing the warning was Bob "Moose" Stillman, West Point guard when Buckler, Stancook, Stromberg, Jablonsky, Burlingame and others were listed on the Army football squad back in 1934 and 1935. The warning was issued to Henry W. "Esky" Clark, former Harvard football star and now on leave as athletic director from Lafayette, and Wilmer Allison, who won the national singles tennis championship and numerous doubles titles.

Both Clark and Allison are doing government research work and were en route from the north to Washington. The plane iced-up and it looked like trouble, but Stillman skimmed the seas, melted the ice, and finally pulled her clear. Chalk another credit mark on the side of the college football player in armed service and an emergency.

* * *

Colby furthered its cause in behalf of the New England Conference hockey championship last night by defeating Northeastern at the Boston Arena, 5-3, and went into this afternoon's game with Boston College for the title.

* * *

Harvard and Yale open their 42d annual hockey series at the Boston Arena tonight with the Crimson hoping for its first victory against Yale since 1939. It will be the first meeting with the Eli for the Harvard team under the coaching of Johnny Chase, who, as a player for the Crimson, never lost to Yale.

* * *

The signed contract of Tom Earley yesterday gave the Braves a total of 10 pitchers in the fold. Word was received from the veteran Johnny Cooney, outfielder, that he would report to Sanford, but might be a day or two late due to a family difficulty.

* * *

Unable to stem the power of the Tigers, Harvard's basketball team went down to defeat last night in Princeton by a score of 54-32 . . . Tech lost an uphill court game to Lowell Textile last night 31-30, after leading at the first half, 19-14 . . . B. U. staged a remarkable second-half rally to nose out the Amherst basketeers at Amherst, last night 36-34. At halftime the Terriers were trailing 24-9 . . . Jack Reidy has accepted the post as golf pro at Framingham, succeeding Harry Nettleblat who has gone to Connecticut.

* * *

Local track fans will follow the doings of Richard (Boo) Morcom, high jumper and pole vaulter from University of New Hampshire, and Gil Dodds, distance runner of the Boston A.A., in the national indoor championships in New York tonight. Dodds is shifting from his usual two-mile duel with Greg Rice, to the mile, facing the undefeated Leslie MacMitchell.

Three Cards Sign

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Three important members of the St. Louis Cardinals—Outfielder Enos Slaughter, Shortstop Martin Marion and Pitcher Harry Gumbert—have signed their contracts. Four players still are outside the fold.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	27	14	1	55	161	127
Toronto	23	13	3	49	135	100
Boston	21	14	5	47	135	94
Chicago	21	17	3	45	127	120
Detroit	15	24	3	33	116	133
Brooklyn	14	24	1	29	113	144
Montreal	13	26	3	29	104	154

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Wagner in Great Shape

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 28—Diamonds in the rough . . . Charley Wagner, a 12-game winner for the Red Sox in 1941, is about 10 pounds heavier this spring and in the best shape of his career . . . Branch Rickey spent most of the winter trying to peddle Ray Sanders, the Columbus first baseman, and was doing all right until some American Association man told the boys at the annual meetings that the boy can't throw the length of a Pullman car . . . A few weeks back Larry MacPhail sent someone to St. Louis to take a look at Johnny Mize. The report was short and to the point: "He can't get through a door."

* * *

Frank Shellenback would like to see the spitball come back to the big leagues. "They might as well make it legal," says the Red Sox coach. "A lot of pitchers are throwing it anyway." Shellenback maintains that there are quite a few good fast-ball hurlers in the minors, with good control, who fail to make the grade in the majors merely because they lack a curve. "If a fellow like that could use the spitter," says Frank, "he'd have no trouble making it. And we'd have a lot more good pitchers up here."

* * *

A small group of men were walking along Main Street in Sarasota. A passerby looked them over and wanted to know who they were. "They're with the Red Sox," volunteered a newspaperman. "Ball players!" said the tourist, shaking his head. "If that little guy on the end is a ball player I'm Franklin D. Roosevelt." That "little guy on the end" happened to be Hughie Duffy, one of the greatest who ever pulled on a spiked shoe. Hughie, by the way, is showing everybody the beautiful watch the Hub baseball writers gave him at their January dinner. No man was ever more proud of a gift . . . Anton Karl, big Red Sox rookie, once captained the Manhattan College varsity.

* * *

Larry Woodall, who joins Shellenback and Tom Daly as Joe Cronin's assistants at Boston, went from Fort Worth to Detroit in 1920, and except for a few weeks at Toledo, stayed with the Tigers until May, 1929. He moved to Portland in '29, '30 and '31, managing the club for a while. With Sacramento in '32 and '33. With San Francisco from '34 on. Acted as pilot there while Lefty O'Doul was out, and the club went better under Larry than it did under the man in the green suit. Woodall attended both Wake Forest and the University of North Carolina. Stopped catching in '39. He is very pleased to join Cronin.

* * *

The new American League red book, as complete as usual, reveals that the Washington Senators, one of the weak sisters of the circuit, lead the draft list with nine players. Bucky Harris has had to try Bobby Estalella, the outfielder, on third base. The only White Sox loss has been Gene Stack, a rookie pitcher. Cleveland has lost only Bob Feller, but the word "only" hardly fits the case. . . Three hotels around the A. L. circuit are the unanimous choices of all visiting clubs—the Del Prado in Chicago, the Chase in St. Louis and the Shoreham in Washington. . . No Red Sox Manager of the past equalled Joe Cronin's unbroken string of eight years.

* * *

Although both have been around baseball for a long time, Tom Daly and Larry Woodall had to be introduced when they first met this spring. "I thought I knew them all," said Tom, "but I never saw him before." Woodall says that the Pacific Coast League could not survive if night ball were abandoned. . . The Red Sox think Connie Mack has one of the best young hurlers in baseball in Phil Marchildon. . . Oscar Judd, the Red Sox southpaw, had to have more credentials than a diplomat to get across the border from his Canadian home.

Yale Strength

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Living up to the strength displayed in dual match competition, three Yale players, Jack Holt, Capt. Dan Dugan and Dick Cooley, together with defending champion Charles Brinton of Princeton yesterday gained the semifinals of the National Intercollegiate Squash tournament.

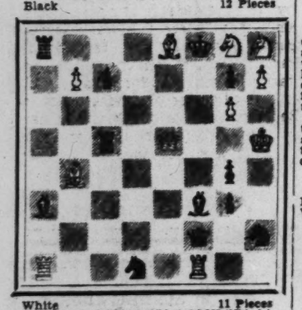
In the doubles, which also reached the semifinal stage, two Yale teams, a Dartmouth pair and a Dartmouth and Princeton combine survived.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

February 28, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2431
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

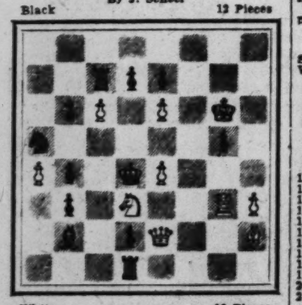
Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
r3BkKtKt/1Pp3pP/6P1/2r1Q2K/1B4p1/-b4bp1/5qlkt/R2ktlR2
White to play and mate in two
(Specially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney. "Fourway play with telescoped lines.")

Problem No. 2432
By J. Scheel

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
8/3rpp3/1pP1P1K1/kt3p1/PplkP3/-1p1Kt2RP/1b1pQ2B/3r4
White to play and mate in three
(Prize, Arbeidermagasinet, 1939.)

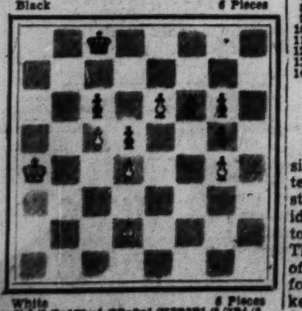
Solutions to Problems

No. 2429. B-B3
No. 2430. 1. P-B4 threatens
2. QxPch
1. ..... KtPxPep
2. B-Kt
1. ..... QPxPep
2. B-Kt
1. ..... RxKt
2. KtxR

End-Game No. 602. White wins: 1 B-Kt7, B-Q7; 2 B-R6, B-Kt5; 3 B-K3, B-B; 4 B-Q4, K-R5; 5 B-K5, K-Kt5; 6 B-B6, K-B6; 7 B-Kt7, B-R4; 8 P-R6 and queens.

End-Game No. 604

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
2k3/1/2p1Pbp1/2Pp2p1/K3P2P1/6/2B4/8
White to play and win

(Maroczy-Grunfeld, Vienna, 1920. White obtains a clear win in about seven moves.)

Rapid Transit Brilliancy

A popular diversion at New York chess clubs is rapid transit. Both the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs schedule weekly round-robins, with a 10-second time limit. At this speed the whole tournament can be played in an evening, and players frequently indulge in interesting, perhaps unsound, brilliancies.

The game below, from a recent Marshall tournament, shows Herman Helms mating another veteran, Oscar Tenner, in a quickie that couldn't have lasted more than four or five minutes.

Evans Gambit Declined

Helms White	Tenner Black	Helms White	Tenner Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 BxKtP	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 B-R3	KtxP
3 B-B4	B-B4	10 Q-K2	KtxBP
4 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	11 KtxKP	Kt-Q5
5 P-QR4	P-QR3	12 KtxQPch	KtxQ
6 P-R5	B-R2	13 Kt-B6 mate	
7 P-Kt5	PxP		

New Marshall Champion

Herbert Seidman, 21-year-old Brooklyn College graduate, is the winner of the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club. He was undefeated and won ten and drew two. Second is A. E. Santasiere, former champion both of the club and New York State, with Milton Hanauer third.

Here is one of the new champion's well-played victories.

Ruy Lopez

Seidman White	Hidalgo Black	Seidman White	Hidalgo Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 R-R5	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 QxB	B-B2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 Q-K2	KR-Kt
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 R-R	Kt-B
5 Castles	B-K2	26 R-R6	B-Kt3
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	27 K-R	Q-B
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	28 Kt-R5	R-B2
8 P-QR4	R-QKt1	29 BxP	BxP
9 PxP	PxP	30 Kt-B4	B-Kt6
10 P-B3	B-Kt5	31 KtxQP	Q-Q
11 P-R3	B-R4	32 B-B4	Kt-Kt3
12 R-Q	Q-B	33 R-Q	R-Q2
13 P-Q4	Castles	34 BxPch	RxB
14 P-Q5	Kt-Q	35 KtxR	Q-B2
15 QKt-Q2	Kt-Kt2	36 Kt-R6ch	K-R
16 B-B2	Kt-B4	37 Kt-B5	B-B5
17 P-QKt4	QKt-Q3	38 QR-Q6	R-Kt
18 B-Q3	P-B3	39 P-Kt3	Q-Kt2
19 PxP	QxP	40 R-Q6	KtxP
20 B-Kt2	R-Kt2	41 RxRch	KtxR
21 Kt-Kt3	B-Q	42 R-Q6	Resigns

Minnesota Game

S. H. Brower of Minneapolis won the 1941 state championship. His opponent, in the game below, was L. Narveson, also of Minneapolis. His play in the opening stages permitted his opponent to build too strong a center and in due time this was converted to a successful direct assault on the enemy K position.

Irregular Defense

Brower White	Narveson Black	Brower White	Narveson Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	15 P-K5	Kt-Q2
2 P-Q4	P-Q3	16 B-B3	P-B3
3 P-QS4	P-KKt3	17 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	18 QR-KB	KtxQP
5 B-K3	Kt-B3	19 Q-B4	Kt-K3
6 B-Q3	Castles	20 Q-Q2	B-K3
7 KKt-K2	QKt-Q2	21 Kt-K4	Kt(Q3)-B4
8 Castles	P-K4	22 Q-R4	KtxKt
9 P-KR3	R-K	23 R-B7	Kt(Kt3)-Kt4
10 P-KB4	Kt-B	24 RxRP	B-B3
11 P-KKt4	PxBP	25 QxPch	B-Kt2
12 BxP	Kt-Kt3	26 P-KR4	B-Q2
13 B-Q3	B-Q2	27 PxKt	B-K3
14 BxQP	B-Q5	28 R-R8ch	Resigns

Strike Halted

OMAHA, Feb. 28 (AP)—University of Omaha students voted yesterday to recess their five-day old strike against the policies of President Rowland Haynes and return to classes Monday for one week. The strike started after the Board of Regents approved Haynes' plan for withdrawing football and basketball teams from North Central Conference Athletic competition.

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The Home Forum

The Old Summers Place

BEFORE I SAW Glenwood, I never completely realized what a house could mean to a community. Like a medieval castle or an eighteenth-century English country seat, Glenwood sums up a place and an age. Better than any book, it tells what life was like in the valley of the Great Kanawha in 1850. The first half of the nineteenth century is well recorded in both the Ohio Valley and the Shenandoah Valley, which those who live in it sometimes speak of as the Valley of Virginia. But the country which lies between the Ohio River and what our pioneer ancestors called the Endless Mountains is meagerly recorded. That is what makes Glenwood especially precious. It stands alone, its mellow age emphasized by the bustling newness which threatens to engulf it, the finest single architectural and social monument between old Lewisburg, West Virginia, and the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

It was built in 1850 by James Madison Laidley, who sold it to George W. Summers, grandfather of the George and Lewis Summers who were living in it last summer. When Mr. Summers bought the house, one thousand acres of land went with it. It stood, as it stands today, about two miles west from the center of what was then the village of Charleston, facing southwest, sheltered from the north by the rising ground behind it, about a mile from the Great Kanawha River, down which used to pass the salt and coal barges. The salt barges are no more, but the coal barges still pass down-river on their way to Cincinnati and Louisville. The site is a charming one. As the Yankee geographer, Jedidiah Morse, wrote of Charleston in 1810: "The plot of land on which it stands is delightful." Those are warm words from a gazetteer, but every one who has ever seen the hill-surrounded bottom land on which Charleston stands will agree, I'm sure, that they are not undeserved. Not for nothing did the Indians name this river Kanawha, River of the Woods.

* * *

Glenwood is a large, square two-story brick house with a small Erectheum-like porch, made almost entirely out of the materials which lay to hand when it was built. It has a good façade. Like Henry Clay's "Ashland" and many other houses of its latitude, it is only three windows wide, where a New England house of its size would be five, and its entrance porch is small enough not to mar its front. The old French wallpaper in the wide front hall, in which Ceres wanders past classical columns, may well have come up the Mississippi, Ohio, and Kanawha rivers from New Orleans; but the bricks for the house were made on the place, and the marble for the mantels came out of local quarries. I don't know where the harsh-colored red, green, and blue glass in the fanlight of the door came from. It must have been all the rage in the middle of the last century: you see it in the South in country churches of the period. Surely the oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Summers, in the living-room, must have been done by some itinerant painter wandering Audubon-like over the Kanawha Turnpike in company with Virginia families emigrating to Ohio lands.

Today the thousand acres have contracted to two; but still there's enough ground to frame the old house, set it and the brick slave quarters behind it off from the growing city which hurries past it. The house has settled into its site, put on protective coloring. Large trees stand between it and the sky, softening the light. Vines ramble over all four of its sides; yucca and holly bushes shield it from the street. At the back a wide two-storied porch, railed on the second story, runs the full length of the house. The South speaks in that back porch and in the high ceilings and fifteen-inch brick partition walls, as well as in the luxuriance of the verdure outside.

* * *

It is the little things that most often transport us into the past. Looking through the old slave quarters, a two-story brick building with a lean-to porch running beyond its end wall, I picked up a crude Hitchcock chair, unmistakably a piece of heavy Ohio River manufacture. Spinning it around to get its heft and feel, I noticed a yellowed label pasted on the bottom of the seat. It read

Wm. Cunningham
Chairmaker
Wheeling, Virginia.

At once I was for an instant back in the days before the Civil War. When William Cunningham made that chair in his factory, Wheeling was the largest, most important, and most notoriously gay town in western Virginia, not West Virginia.

* * *

I think I saw Glenwood under almost ideal conditions. It was mid-June, when the leaves were still thickening on shrub and tree. Summer had almost reached, but not yet passed, its grand climacteric. I strolled about the grounds, sat on benches in the garden, stooped to watch the bullfrog amid the lilies in the pool, looked my fill at house and garden. The house was still a home; both it and the grounds were and looked lived in; it was not yet an exhibit and a museum. The people in Charleston seem hardly to know that this house exists. To its neighbors, it's just "the old Summers place." I can't be sorry for that. That such was the case made it possible for me to sit with that local antiquary and fine old gentleman, Mr. George Summers, in the cool deep cavern of its hall and, in the remembering mood of a soft summer's day, talk with him of life in the valley when the Kanawha River salt-works were "the most extensive salines in the western country"; when Enos W. Newton, a "New England gentleman of culture," edited the "Kanawha Republican": when, in the words of Henry Howe, writing in 1845, Charleston was a "neat and flourishing village on the north bank of the Kanawha."

* * *

Surely a large, gracious, well-appointed house like this influences not only the family whose seat it is, but also those who visit in it, even those who only pass it by. It has been a good and faithful custodian of the culture within its walls. Although Union and Confederate forces eddied back and forth in the Kanawha Valley, Glenwood was never plundered of its silver, glass, portraits, and fine furniture. The long rifle, which had once belonged to the grandfather of the Summers who bought Glenwood, still hung on an upstairs wall; and Mr. George Summers showed me a piggin which had held milk in Virginia, Ohio, and West Virginia, for, like many of the early settlers on the Kanawha, the pioneer Summers went from tidewater Virginia to Ohio and then back-tracked to the Kanawha country. Yes, Glenwood today has all its old furnishings and amenities. It still exudes good manners and a comely way of life. Like a fine old song, it eloquently records the days that used to be.

HORACE REYNOLDS

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor.

"COURT STREET CORNER, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE": *A Water Color by Childe Hassam*

CHILDE HASSAM (1859-1935) commenced an artist's career, in the way of most Americans of his generation, as an illustrator. He first worked in Boston where he was born, and then went to Paris where the Impressionists had come into their own and were influencing alert and receptive American students. Childe Hassam developed the multicolored palette, painting out of doors, where he was especially observant of the influence of light upon the shapes and textures of trees, houses, and the quality of atmosphere. He painted with a gracious, cheerful brush and imparted to his pictures the delight which he apparently felt in making them. This water color is one of a large collection of drawings, aquarelles, and prints given to the Fogg Museum of Art by Grenville Winthrop.

Stockholm in Retrospect

SWEDEN DOES NOT arrest the attention of the visitor by violence of contrast: rather, she wins his affection by her many-nuanced charms and the perfection of their harmony. . . .

How charming is the blend of ancient dignity and the perennial freshness of green-clad islets and running water! Stockholm! Let us visit it, or should we not say her, an early summer evening. The sky is tinged with purple, the air crystal clear, the waters shifting from lilac to deepest blue, and high above all the silhouettes of towers and steeples cut sharp against the transparent sky. The murmur of traffic is punctuated by the staccato of the motor-boats on the waterways, the music from parks and open-air restaurants intermingling with this medley, whilst the heavy odour of lilac steeps the air. . . .

Stockholm is never more beautiful than on a summer eve. Follow the main street down to the water's edge and behold the square tower of the Town-Hall rising proudly to the sky with the triple gold crowns glowing in the twilight. Make your way along the waterfront eastwards and the graceful façade of the House of the Nobles meets your gaze across the stream and then the massive outline of the Royal Palace, behind which lies the medieval city—"the city between the bridges"—with its narrow crooked streets and ornamented portals and gables. The Norrström rushes impetuously under the arches of Norrbro. . . .

What is it that constitutes the special charm of the Swedish landscape, what is the outstanding impression after all the details have faded from the memory? Ask a Swede and he would hesitate to reply—perhaps because it is all so familiar to him and he is unable to see it in perspective; but the foreigner would probably answer immediately: the exquisite freshness of the landscape and the intensity of the light and the colours playing over it. In summer the sun never seems to want to go to bed, and night is not night but an unreal, fairy twilight, an ethereal transition from the warm glow of evening to the first flush of roseate dawn. In the daytime the light never takes on that quality of sharpness that it does to the south where subtler nuances are effaced; instead of being dazzled, the eye is caressed by the delicate play of colours over the tops of the linden trees and birches and among sombre firs and pines, on flowering meadow and purple heath, on glittering streams and brown forest-tarns mirroring the drifting clouds.

From north to south, in winter as in summer, nature is lavish with her beauties of colour and light in this land of Sweden.—From "Sweden — Ancient and Modern." (Stockholm: The Swedish Traffic Association.)

A Winter Map

There is an edge of stone-wall lace
Around the pasture's snowy cloth.
Beyond a brook a mist of trees
Adds softness to the blue-bright north.

And silence like a needle weaves
Through cloth of snow and trees alike,
Aware that its inductive thread
Could strike against a noise and break.

But nothing stirs. No deer or fox
Moves quietly above the ground;
The scene is like a map of sleep
Held in a sleeper's heavy hand.

Yet wakeful life if here, and soon
An eager hoof or furry paw
Will come and map new, graceful lines
On this geography of snow.

WADE VAN DORE

"A good carpenter, and a good man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE IS KNOWN of Jesus' early activities, but it is certain that the years preceding his public ministry were spent in close, conscious communion with God. In Luke's Gospel considerable light is thrown on the spiritual growth and development of the child Jesus during those years. It is recorded (Luke 2:52) that after Mary and Joseph took up their residence in Nazareth, "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

That for a time he embraced the task of carpentry we know, for we read in the sixth chapter of Mark that, after the beginning of his healing ministry, among his countrymen were many who doubted his Messiahship, saying (6:2, 3): "From whence hath this man these things? . . . Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?" Such persons, lacking spiritual discernment, could perceive only the human Jesus, and failed to recognize the Christ, which he manifested.

The Christ, or Truth, which Jesus revealed nearly two thousand years ago, is with men today, and the understanding of the truth he demonstrated is bringing healing, solace, and moral regeneration into the lives of untold numbers. In presenting the truth to the multitudes, the Master often spoke in parables. In the one known as "the parable of the sower," he describes the sowing of the seed. Some fell by the wayside, some on stony places, and some among thorns. None of these seeds matured; whereas the seed which was sowed in "good ground" bore fruit. When asked by his disciples to elucidate this parable, he concluded thus (Matthew 13:23): "He that received seed into the good ground is he that heareth the word, and understandeth it; which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth, some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty."

How are we to prepare the "good ground," in which the seed sown may bear fruit? On page 166 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Like the leaven that a certain woman hid in three measures of meal, the Science of God and the spiritual idea, named in this century Christian Science, is leavening the lump of human thought, until the whole shall be leavened and all materialism disappear." And she continues: "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiae of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified." Is not this the answer we are seeking? Must we not all prepare the "good ground" by cultivating in the minutiae of daily living the qualities which will ennoble our thinking, and consequently our lives? Cooperation, tolerance, gentleness, temperance, and humility are qualities which, conscientiously practiced, lead men into a larger comprehension of Truth. And one who practices them must ultimately achieve reality, wherein are to be found purity, joy, and health.

That men must strive diligently in order to obtain this blessed state is due to the false belief that perfection is a distant ideal to be enjoyed, if at all, only at a remote time. Christian Science reveals man's present perfection as the image of God, good. As one progresses in his study of Truth, he gains increased understanding, which enables him to see and prove his true selfhood in God's likeness. It is readily seen that one cannot demonstrate that which he does not understand, even as a child who is learning addition cannot solve a problem in trigonometry. This is not a cause for discouragement, however, for even as the basic rules governing the science of mathematics solve the problems of trigonometry as readily as those of addition, when rightly applied, so Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, based on absolute divine Principle, God, solves the great as well as the lesser problems which confront mankind. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 254), "Individuals are consistent who, watching and praying, can 'run, and not be weary; . . . walk, and not faint,' who gain good rapidly and hold their position, or attain slowly and yield not to discouragement." And she adds: "During the sensual ages, absolute Christian Science may not be achieved prior to the change called death, for we have not the power to demonstrate what we do not understand. But the human self must be evangelized. This task God demands us to accept lovingly to-day, and to abandon so fast as practical the material, and to work out the spiritual which determines the outward and actual."

Very often our willingness to take the simple steps must be expressed outwardly in seemingly humble deeds. Such was the experience of one student of Christian Science, who had prepared to take a highly specialized course of study at a university. Money for tuition bills was needed. In seeking work during the weeks before the term began, the student did not feel he could accept, in fairness to others, anything that was not of a temporary nature. The only available work was of a menial nature, involving long hours and hard labor, to which he was quite unaccustomed. The Scientist fulfilled his duties cheerfully and efficiently for a number of weeks. So well did he dispatch his duties that on the day he left, his employers presented him with a bonus. Thus the "spiritual idea," which, entering into his daily life, made of the great Exemplar "an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified," can be proved to be of present practical value in the experience of those who are daily striving to emulate the Master.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"En duglig timmerman och en god människa"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

FÖGA ÄR KÄNT om Jesu tidigare verksamhet, men så mycket är säkert, att han de år som föregingo hans offentliga framträdande levde i en nära och medveten gemenskap med Gud. I Lukas' evangelium belyses på ett anmärkningsvärt sätt barnet Jesus' andliga tillväxt och utveckling under dessa år. Det berättas (Luk. 2:52) att, sedan Maria och Josef bosatt sig i Nasaret, "Jesus växte till i ålder och vishet och nåd inför Gud och människor."

Att han under någon tid arbetade såsom timmerman, veta vi, ty vi läsa i Markus' sjätte kapitel, att sedan han börjat sin helande verksamhet många av hans landsmän tvivlade på att han var Messias. De sade (6:2, 3): "Varifrån har han fått detta? . . . Är då denne icke timmermannen, han som är Marias son?" Sådana människor, i saknad av andlig urskillning, uppfattade endast den mänskliga Jesus och kunde ej se Kristus, som han manifesterade.

Kristus, eller Sanningen, som Jesus uppenbarade för nära två tusen år sedan, är med människorna i dag, och förståelsen av den sanning han demonstrerade bringar helande, vederkvickelse och moralisk pånyttfödelse till oräkneliga människor. När Mästaren framställde sanningen för folkskarorna, talade han ofta i liknelser. I en av dessa, känd som "liknelsen om såningsmannen", beskriver han hur säden såddes. Somt föll vid vägen, somt föll på stengrunden och somt bland törnen. Intet av denna säd kom till mognad, då däremot det som såddes i "god jord" bar frukt. När lärjungarna bådo Jesus att uttyda denna liknelse, avslutade han förklaringen sålunda (Matt. 13:23): "Att den såddes i den goda jorden, det är sagt om den som både hör ordet och förstår det och som jämväl bär frukt och giver dels hundrafalt, dels sextiofalt, dels trettiofalt."

Hur skola vi bereda "god jord", där den sådda säden kan bära frukt? På sid. 166 i *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Likt en surdeg som en kvinna tager och blandar in i tre skäppor mjöl, så skall Vetenskapen om Gud och den andliga idén, i detta århundrade kallad Kristen Vetenskap, genomsyra den mänskliga tankens deg, tills denna blir helt genomsyrad och all materialism försvinner." Och hon fortsätter: "Denna andliga idé, eller Kristus, uppfyllde i minsta detalj den personlige Jesus' liv. Den gjorde honom till en ärlig människa, en duglig timmerman och en god människa, innan den kunde göra honom till den förhärligade." Är icke detta det svar vi söka? Måste vi icke alla bereda "den goda jorden" genom att i det dagliga livets alla detaljer odla de egenskaper som förädla vårt tänkande och följaktligen hela vårt liv? Samarbete, fördragsamhet, vänlighet, måttlighet och ödmjukhet äro egenskaper, som när de samvetsgrant övas, leda människorna till en större förståelse av sanningen. Och den som praktiserar dessa egenskaper måste slutligen uppnå verkligheten och där finna renhet, glädje och hälsa.

Att människorna så ihärdigt måste sträva efter att nå denna lycka, beror på den felaktiga föreställningen att fullkomlighet är ett i fjärran befintligt ideal, som de komma i åtnjutande av först i en avlägsen framtid, om ens då. Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar människans nuvarande fullkomlighet såsom Guds, det godas, avbild. I den mån vi gå framåt i studiet av Sanningen, vinna vi en ökad förståelse, som sätter oss i stånd att se och bevisa vår sanna självhet såsom Guds likhet. Det är lätt att se, att vi icke kunna demonstrera det vi icke förstå, alldeles som ett barn, som håller på att lära sig addition, ej kan lösa ett problem i trigonometri. Detta är emellertid ingen anledning till modlöshet, ty liksom de grundläggande reglerna för matematikens vetenskap, när de rätt tillämpas, lika lätt giva lösning på problem i trigonometri som i addition, så löser Kristen Vetenskap, elier Kristi Vetenskap, som är grundad på den absoluta gudomliga Principen, Gud, såväl de större som de mindre problem som möta människorna. Mrs. Eddy skriver på sid. 254 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "De människor äro konsekventa som, vakande och bedjande, kunna 'hasta åstad utan att uppgivas, . . . färdas framåt, utan att bliva trötta', som hastigt tillägna sig det goda och behålla sin ställning eller långsamt nå fram och icke giva vika för missmod." Och hon tillägger: "Under sinnlighetens tidsåldrar skall mähända absolut Kristen Vetenskap icke uppnås före den förändring som kallas död, ty vi hava icke makt att demonstrera vad vi ej förstå. Men det mänskliga självet måste evangeliseras. Gud kräver av oss, att vi med kärlek påtaga oss denna uppgift i dag och, så fort det praktiskt låter sig göra, övergiva det materiella och utarbeta det andliga, som är bestämmande för det yttre och aktuella."

Vår villighet att taga de första enkla stegen måste ofta i det yttre uttryckas i till synes anspråkslösa gärningar. En lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap, som berett sig för en högre specialkurs vid ett universitet, fick erfara detta. Han behövde pengar för att betala kursavgiften. Då han under veckorna före terminens början sökte arbete, ansåg han sig av hänsyn till andra endast böra antaga sådant av tillfällig art. Det enda arbete som erbjöds honom var en mycket enkel syssla, som innebar lång arbetsdag och tungt arbete, vid vilket han var alldeles ovan. Scientisten utförde emellertid sina plikter med glatt mod och på ett förtjänstfullt sätt under flera veckor. Så väl skötte han sina åligganden, att hans arbetsgivare gav honom en gratifikation, när han slutade. Den "andliga idé", som genom att ingå som en del av hans dagliga liv, gjorde vårt stora Föredöme till "en ärlig människa, en duglig timmerman och en god människa, innan den kunde göra honom till den förhärligade" kan sålunda även nu bevisas vara av praktiskt värde för dem som i sitt dagliga liv sträva efter att likna Mästaren.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The U-Boat War on Oil ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Oil is not calming troubled waters today—it's roiling them. The continued loss of allied tankers in the Caribbean and West Atlantic is rapidly developing into a situation of the utmost gravity. Not since the devastation at Pearl Harbor has any aspect of the war at sea given Washington as much concern as the extremely rapid depletion of the United Nations' petroleum fleet during the past 10 weeks.

For the first few weeks after Jan. 14—the date generally given as the start of the U-boat campaign off the American shore—some doubt was expressed here that the Germans were deliberately concentrating their attacks on tankers. This doubt has long since vanished. More than half of the boats attacked to date have been tankers, while there are cases on record of U-boats consciously passing small freighters up, presumably to save their torpedoes or shells for oil-carriers.

Final evidence that the Axis has its gunsights trained on the allied oil supply came with the shelling of oil installations on the Netherlands West Indian Island of Aruba and the Japanese attempt to damage American petroleum facilities near Santa Barbara, Calif.

The loss of tankers is particularly dangerous for at least two reasons.

1. The rate of loss today is far greater than the rate of replacement despite the rapid upswing in American construction of merchant shipping.

2. In modern industry, when you have lost your oil supply, you have lost everything. There is no substitute.

According to published reports, some 30 United Nations tankers have been attacked since Jan. 14, with the great majority of these being sunk. According to the same reports, the United States built slightly fewer than 30 tankers last year. Although the rate of construction will be much higher during 1942 and 1943, it will be an extremely difficult task to turn out a sufficient number of new oil-carriers to match the present loss rate of from 150 to 200 a year.

Not Like Other Ship Losses

In discussing the menace of the present U-boat campaign, war supply officials here point out that the loss of a tanker can't be computed on the same basis as the loss of other types of cargo ships and that all the new merchant ships and warships in the world would be useless if the Allies ran short of oil for their industries at home and their tanks, planes, trucks and ships abroad.

In the light of this, it will be no surprise if the Maritime Commission announces shortly that it has decided to expand its tanker construction program, even at the expense of needed freighters. With well under 500 tankers on hand when the war broke out and with every one of them booked to capacity, the United States will have to work new wonders with its shipyards if the United Nations are to be guaranteed the prodigious quantities of petroleum which world-wide modern war demands.

In fact, it is already apparent that it will not be enough for the Allies merely to keep abreast of tanker losses; future strategy will call for even larger tanker fleets than are now available. Japanese capture of Sumatra and the eastern regions of Borneo has deprived the Allied Eastern Front of its two major sources of oil. In the future, Australia and New Zealand must depend upon the United States for their petroleum supplies, which means freighting it three or four times as far as was necessary when East Indian oil was available.

More and More Oil Needed

Furthermore, any increased role by American troops on any of the distant Allied fronts will call for the transportation of vast amounts of oil. At the same time, America's expanding industrial production is calling for increasing quantities of petroleum, while this country still believes it a diplomatic necessity to maintain shipments to Latin America.

The United States has, however, three aces-in-the-hole in the battle of oil.

1. Although it is less economical and efficient to do so, oil can be barreled and shipped aboard ordinary cargo ships like any other bulk commodity. If need be, shipyards could build special holds or tanks in standard freighters and thus convert them into crude tankers.

2. Since a large number of the country's tankers are still used to carry gasoline and fuel oil consumed by civilian automobiles and private houses, it will be possible to curtail this consumption drastically, even though it means no more joy rides and colder houses.

3. Plans have already been made, and need only to be put into effect, for a pipe line from the East Texas oil fields to the southeastern coast of the United States. If given priority right-of-way, this line could be rushed to completion, thus freeing a number of tankers now required to carry oil to the industries of the northeast. In addition, it will be possible to step up the oil-carrying capacity of the railroads through a more efficient use of existent tank-cars, the construction of new ones and the shipment of oil in barrels.

The Country Speaks: New York

Youth Performing Valuable Services in War Effort ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Teen-age youth, too young for combatant or direct auxiliary war services, but old enough to want to aid their country in its hour of need, are performing valuable services under the aegis of national organizations with membership from coast to coast. Their efforts are indicative of the fact that the United States is straining every fiber of its strength—and willingly—to gather, produce and man the materials that will ultimately depose Hitler and his aides.

Not many teen-age youths are making shells, riveting airplane parts, fitting caterpillar treads on tanks or working in Navy yards, but they are acting as messengers, salvaging essential materials, assisting government officials and local civilian defense authorities and doing a hundred and one other jobs that release older persons for more essential work. These jobs, youth leaders hold, are helping the morale of youth by giving them a feeling of service to their country and teaching them practically the privileges and responsibilities of being citizens in a democracy.

Following are some of the chief organizations that are uniting the youth of the Nation behind the war effort and a brief summary of their accomplishments and present activities.

The Boy Scouts of America, put up most all the posters promoting the sale of defense stamps and bonds throughout the country; pasted up the posters of the Office of Civilian Defense concerning air raid instructions and notices; collected more than 10,000,000 pounds out of the total of 12,000,000 pounds of aluminum gathered in the national drive; are now collecting waste paper, participating in the Victory Book Drive to obtain books for men in the armed forces and serve as messengers for local and Federal officials.

The Girl Scouts are learning to care for young children in day nurseries, playgrounds and private homes in order to release women for defense work and to prepare for emergencies; are learning to cook and serve inexpensive meals to large numbers of persons, and are being taught canning and preserving foods and raising vegetables. They are also sewing and knitting for the American Red Cross, and, like the Boy Scouts, are serving as messengers for officials of the O. C. D., and many older girls work as junior air raid wardens.

The Camp Fire Girls under their program of "Service for Victory" are following a course of action similar to that of the Girl Scouts.

The Boys Clubs of America are reorganizing their policies to bring the organization's activities in line with the war effort, giving increased attention to courses in motor mechanics, mechanical skills and first aid. The clubs also have voted the use of their buildings and equipment for community activities and for a mobilization of men and boys in various projects such as salvage collections.

United Youth for Defense has a membership among a higher age group than the preceding organizations, its members ranging from 18 to 30 years of age, yet its activities are closely co-ordinated with the war effort. The body has a four-fold war program: (1) to help give every young man and woman not in military service a job on the home front; (2) establish a plan whereby youths would give up summer vacations to work on farms; (3) salvage waste materials, and (4) establish contacts with youth agencies of the United Nations to see to it that youth plays a strategic part in the post-war era.

The aims of these and other youth organizations may well be epitomized in the words of Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive to Scout organizations recently, when he said:

"With uncertain days before us and the possibility of many unforeseen trials to be endured, one of the best things we can do is to toughen the fiber of the boyhood of America, thus equipping them with the physical and mental stamina to meet all sorts of hardships effectively."

To Change the Subject:

'. . . and Hard to Please' ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

We know we were spoiled. "Charge and send," we would say gayly to the indulgent department store clerk, whether the thing purchased was a package of pins or a piano. Never would the clerk reproach us with a look if it happened to be a tiny package. Never would she say, "Couldn't you put it in your purse?"

What's more, we in Chicago were accustomed to have the stores indulge us in our habit of returning things. Dresses, dishes, anything we'd buy and have sent home we could return capriciously, just because we had changed our minds. But returning a thing didn't mean bringing it back to the store ourselves. We'd just call "adjustment" and ask to have the package picked up for credit. The courteous store representative at the other end of the telephone would actually say "thank you." Imagine, thank you for returning what you bought. And we just took this service for granted. It was something our menfolk couldn't understand—our willingness to be spoiled this way.

Now suddenly all is changed. The stores would gladly have continued this policy, they say, if it weren't for the rubber shortage and appeals from national defense authorities to save the tires of delivery trucks. To be patriotic, they just have to ask us to carry all the packages we can and make our own returns.

It isn't a question of price. The stores held a conference and agreed that size and weight would be the determining factors—five pounds, and 10 inches by 10 by 10, or something like that. Same with returns. If the package was big enough to be delivered, it would be big enough to be called for. Otherwise not.

How have we spoiled children taken this new discipline? Surprisingly well, say the department store people. (They must have expected the worst.) Deliveries have been cut about in half and returns have been reduced considerably. Incidentally, the work of packing for truck delivery has been greatly reduced and much packing material saved.

Of course there have been little episodes. Clerks have been called upon to soothe aroused ladies, but generally a fair explanation of the reasons for the rule has sufficed, say the store people. The stores have not adhered too rigidly to the letter of their rule, either. If a customer insists that she can't carry a package for some very good reason, the clerk appeals the case to the floor manager, and, he,—well, he "uses his judgment" which means that the lady will probably have her way. But most women are both reasonable and patriotic, and therefore co-operative, say officers of both the State Street Council and the Cook County Retail Council, under whose auspices the rules were formulated.

It would be nice to draw a moral from all this and say that we women are learning a lesson in thrift, that never more will we be so demanding about delivery and pick-up service. But the department store people don't expect us to be reformed. They regard this as just a war measure, and expect to indulge us again, when tires are plentiful once more. The only conclusion I can draw is that, after all, it is really good business to spoil us.

Northwest Passage: Temptation for Dictators?

With a global war suddenly throwing attention on all possible strategic areas of the world, it seems especially timely to review a phase in the background of one such locality which is ever looming larger in defense considerations of the United States. In the account of two early explorations made by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in the northwestern corner of North America, the reader will find a romantic element linked with attempts to find an elusive northwest passage to the Orient, and a clue to why this area now, as then, is important.

Yesterday in Ottawa Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King underlined the importance of the Northwest to Canada by offering to send Canadian conscripts to Alaska to help repel invasion, "should immediate necessity arise."

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When that intrepid Scotchman, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, discovered a water route from Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, to the Arctic Ocean, he did not expect he was affording means of transportation to Napoleon's hostile army, but this might easily have been the case had not the Russians given that dictator a decided setback, just as today they are dealing with another dictator, whose aims may be identical—namely, reaching Canada from the north.

One hundred and fifty years ago, the tall, stalwart Alexander Mackenzie had already pushed his frail, bark canoe as far north as the Polar Sea. On that portentous voyage he was seeking the nebulous Northwest Passage, which would permit ships from England sailing west and north through Arctic waters and Bering Strait to reach the Orient. However, that elusive Northwest Passage was not discovered until 50 years later by Thomas Simpson, while at a much later date (1903-1906) Roald Amundsen's 47-ton schooner, the Gjoa, successfully navigated its waters.

Sir Alexander's vividly written memoirs were published in 1801, the same year he received the honor of knighthood in recognition of his discoveries. In 1824 when a relative, William Mackenzie, had an interview in Stockholm with Gen. Jean Bernadotte, then Charles XIV John of Sweden, the latter told how Napoleon planned to conquer North America as soon as Russia was disposed of, and turned this gigantic task over to him, General Bernadotte, with the order to read every available book on Canada.

Found at Helena

Napoleon had heard of Sir Alexander's voyages, and, although England and France were not on speaking terms, managed to smuggle his book out of England and had it translated. In fact, a copy of the French edition was found in Napoleon's library at St. Helena.

"I had made myself so thoroughly master of it (Sir Alexander's book)," said General Bernadotte, "that I could almost fancy taking your Canada en revers from the upper water; however, the Russian campaign knocked that of Canada on the head, until Russia was crushed! But it pleased God to ordain it otherwise, et maintenant me voilà, Roi de Suède!"

Sir Alexander came from Scotland to Canada in 1779, and, as a trader for the Northwest Company of Montreal, went west and settled at Fort Chipewyan, when any collection of huts in the wilderness was dubbed a "fort." A born explorer himself, he found others like minded, and with the definite purpose of locating that long river to the north about which Indians had told him, as well as establishing trading posts, Sir Alexander and his acclimatized Canadians set forth in canoes from Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, in June, 1789. They had Indians as guides and helpers, besides seeking aid of the tribes they encountered.

Sir Alexander appreciated the Indians, didn't sentimentalize over them, but treated them as human beings, took along beads, knives, hatchets and firesteels to trade for hospitality, friendliness and service. Otherwise their equipment was light, Sir Alexander preferring to depend upon the woods and rivers for sustenance. In his book Sir Alexander gives a colorful portrayal of different tribes and devotes several pages to usable Indian-English vocabularies.

From Lake Athabasca or as the Indians called it, "the Lake in the Hills," they went north along the Slave River to the Great Slave Lake, where the unknown river was supposed to have its source. Here the Indians they met tried to dissuade Sir Alexander from continuing, saying that "the river is so long, that old age will come upon you before your return." For answer, Sir Alexander searched that Great Slave Lake and finding it, sailed down that 2,000-mile long river which empties into the Polar Sea. When he reached the delta of the river which today bears his name, Sir Alexander took possession of the country in the King's name. Then the gallant band turned around, sailed up the Mackenzie River and on to Fort Chipewyan, arriving there Sept. 12, 1789.

Difficult Journey

This voyage convinced Sir Alexander that there was no practical Northwest Passage, and he decided that the next best thing was an overland route to the Pacific Ocean. So, in October 1792, three hundred years after Columbus landed on one of the Bahama Islands, he left Fort Chipewyan, going west long the Peace River, by canoe when possible, and at Fort Fork, which he established at this time, the explorers spent the winter to journey forth once more when spring came.

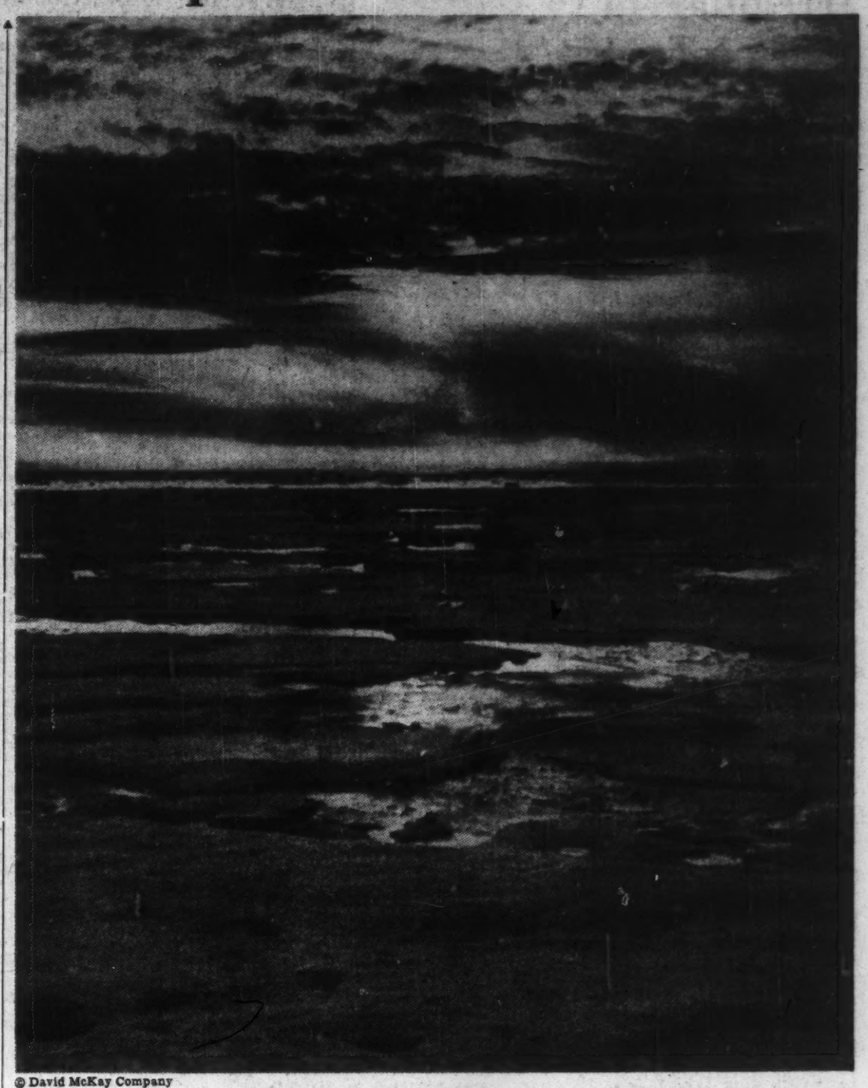
Only Sir Alexander's sympathy and superb management of his men enabled him to come through, for many were the difficult carries, almost perpendicular mountains to climb and roaring rivers to forge. But no matter how toilsome the journey, they took time out to marvel at the glories of the Rockies.

At the source of the Parsnip, the southern branch of the Peace River, they crossed a low divide to a small lake, whose waters flowed into the Fraser. But as that river went too far south, Sir Alexander ascended one of its tributaries, the Blackwater and by land and water reached Bella Coola, where the Indians feasted them with roast salmon and berries. Continuing his voyage to the open ocean, he followed North Bentinck Arm and on to Dean Channel.

They landed near Elcho Harbor and found the ruins of a village and to the south of that, an isolated, spreading and evidently flat-surface rock, for the little company spent the night on that rock which has been definitely identified as Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Rock.

So Sir Alexander has two extraordinary voyages to his credit, as this last one made him the first white man to cross the North American continent, north of Mexico and gave Canada an outlet on the Pacific Coast.

And his first voyage opened up a Northeast and Northwest passage to the Mackenzie River and down to the heart of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. A very possible passage when invaders have schooners, canoes, sledges and guides, a knowledge of open waters and ice-packs and the proper sustenance for an Arctic sojourn, and, above all, perseverance and determination. Sir Alexander's River can become a menacing highway as well as a beneficent one!



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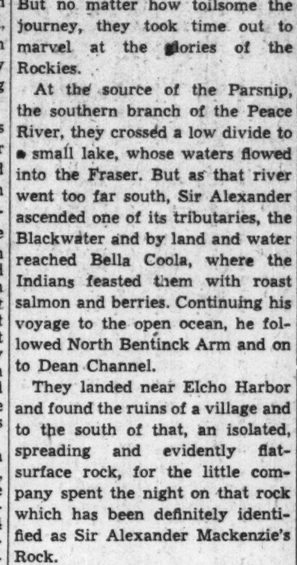
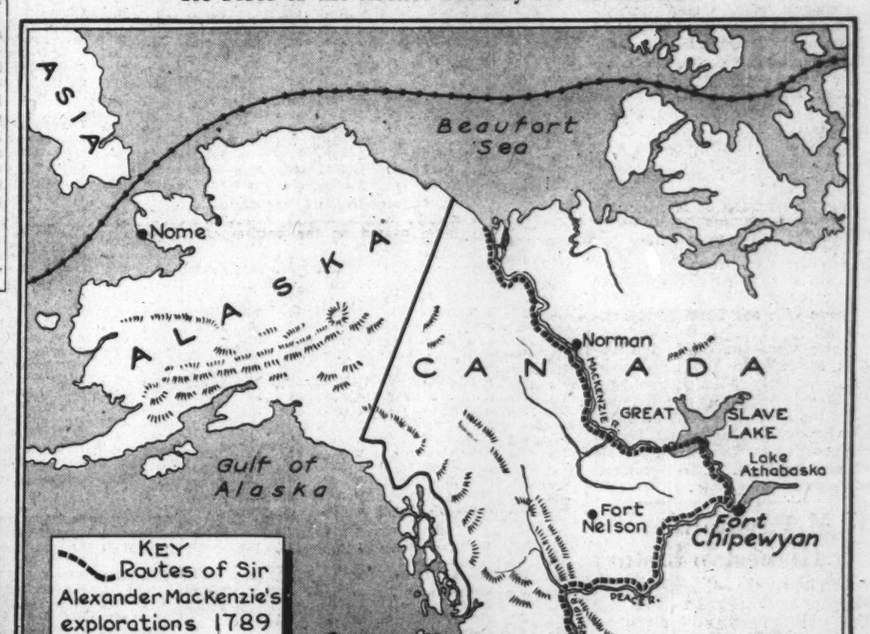
Ice Floes of the Arctic: Pathway for an Invader?



Canadian National Parks

Sir Alexander Mackenzie

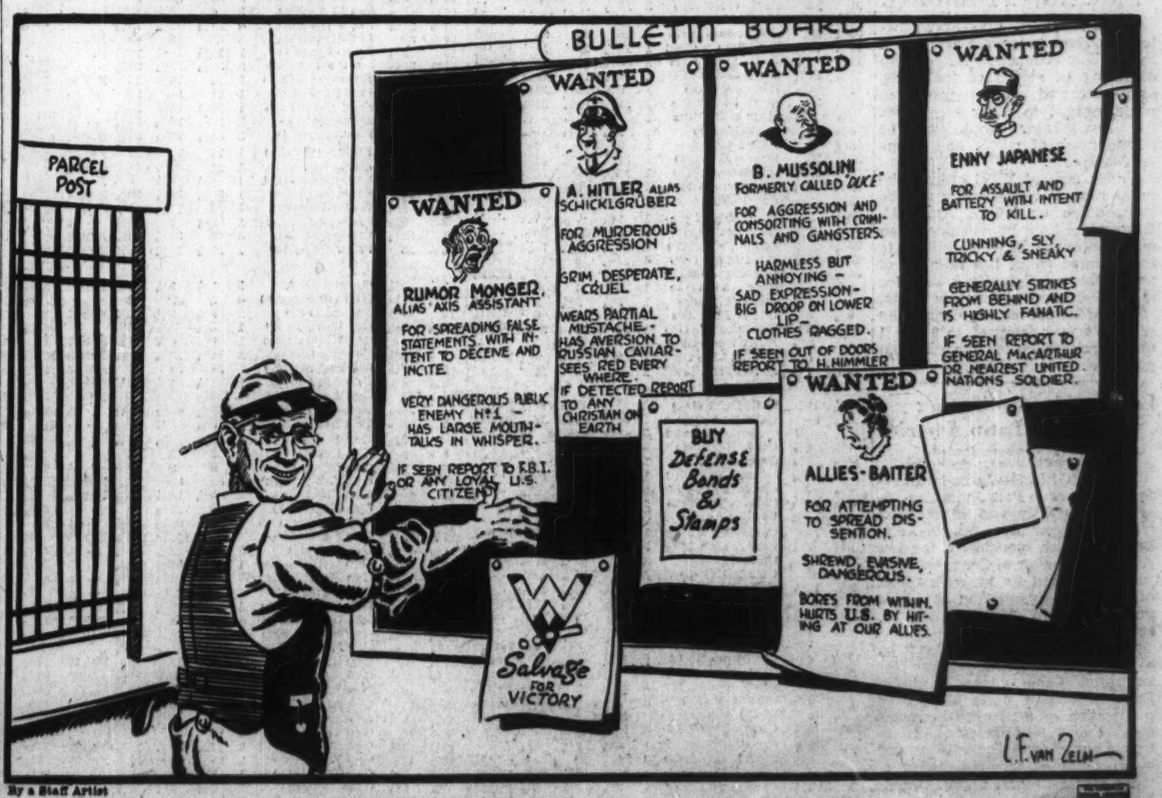


By a Staff Artist

Daring Adventures by Mackenzie Helped Open the Northwest

The two routes taken by Sir Alexander Mackenzie late in the 18th century are shown above. Both based from Chipewyan in what is now Alberta, Canada, the first winds northward along the great river which bears the explorer's name, to the Beaufort Sea. The second leads westward along the Peace and Parsnip Rivers, then overland to the Pacific Ocean. This trip gave Mackenzie the distinction of being the first white man to cross the North American continent north of Mexico.

After the Fireside Talk: Another Man Wanted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FOR SPREADING FALSE STATEMENTS WITH INTENT TO DECEIVE AND INCITE.
VERY DANGEROUS PUBLIC ENEMY No 1 — HAS LARGE MOUTH — TALKS IN WHISPER.
IF SEEN REPORT TO F.B.I. OR ANY LOYAL U.S. CITIZEN!
WANTED
A. HITLER ALIAS SCHICKLGRUBER
FOR MURDEROUS AGGRESSION
GRIM, DESPERATE, CRUEL
WEARS PARTIAL MUSTACHE — HAS AVERSION TO RUSSIAN CAVIAR — SEES RED EVERY WHERE.
IF DETECTED REPORT TO ANY CHRISTIAN ON EARTH
WANTED
B. MUSSOLINI FORMERLY CALLED 'DUCE'
FOR AGGRESSION AND CONSORTING WITH CRIMINALS AND GANGSTERS.
HARMLESS BUT ANNOYING — SAD EXPRESSION — BIG DROOP ON LOWER LIP — CLOTHES RAGGED.
IF SEEN OUT OF DOORS REPORT TO H. HIMMLER
WANTED
ENNY JAPANESE
FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.
CUNNING, SLY, TRICKY & SNEAKY
GENERALLY STRIKES FROM BEHIND AND IS HIGHLY FANATIC.
IF SEEN REPORT TO GENERAL MACARTHUR OR NEAREST UNITED NATIONS SOLDIER.
BUY Defense Bonds & Stamps
WANTED
ALLIES-BAITER
FOR ATTEMPTING TO SPREAD DISSENTION.
SHREWD, EVASIVE, DANGEROUS.
BORES FROM WITHIN. HURTS U.S. BY HITING AT OUR ALLIES.
W
Salvage FOR VICTORY
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 360,000
Previous day's sales 362,640
1942 volume to date 20,685,901
1941 volume to date 21,859,995

Stock Prices Irregular In Narrow Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—There was scant bullish news for the stock market today but many leaders managed to add fractions to Friday's recovery.

Slightly mixed tendencies appeared at the opening. Gains and losses mostly were in negligible fractions, with the former having a shade the best of it at the close. Numerous issues were unchanged.

Transfers for the two hours were in the vicinity of 200,000 shares.

The few customers who appeared in Wall Street seemed disposed to keep commitments light pending developments over the week end, especially the outcome of the important naval battle between United Nations and Japanese forces in the Java sea. Earnings summaries aided a number of share favorites but were ignored by others.

Among stocks mild support was accorded N. Y. Central, Standard Oil (NJ), Texas Co., U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Western Union, Goodrich; Sears Roebuck, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont and United Aircraft.

Backward were Douglas Aircraft, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Phelps Dodge, Reynolds Tobacco "B" and Standard Brands.

Attracting interest in boardrooms were forecasts that earlier armament production goals for 1942 would be revised upward by substantial margins. It had been estimated officially, for example, that expenditures this year would be around $40,000,000,000. Administration statistics, it was said, have boosted the figure to $50,000,000,000.

Studied was the compilation of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association disclosing a further flattening out of activities in this field. For the week ended Feb. 21, lumber production was off 2 per cent from the week before and 4 per cent under the comparable week last year. Both shipments and new orders were below the previous week but slightly larger than in the like 1941 period.

Bonds Steady

Rail loans stood up well today in the face of profit selling based on yesterday's rise. Other departments of the bond market were steady without much action.

Moving up moderately were Lehigh Valley stamped 4s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Wabash 4¼s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Maryland 4s.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation 4½s pushed up more than a point and fractional gains were registered by Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, American & Foreign Power 5s and Studebaker 6s.

Small transactions in Laclede Gas 6s brought a drop of more than a point. Traded at slightly lower levels were Portland General Electric 4½s and New York Central 5s.

Gains were general in the foreign sector with Rio de Janeiro 6½s, Uruguay 3¾s, Copenhagen 5s, Buenos Aires 4¾s and Belgium 7s in the advancing division. Estonia Republic 7s advanced 4 over the previous transaction on the sale of one bond. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

G. M. Pay Rolls Highest in History

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation disclosed that its 1941 pay rolls throughout the country totaled $669,744,870 in 1941, the highest in the corporation's history.

The disbursements included $319,127,465 to employees of nine Michigan plants. In 1940 these plants received $247,931,628.

The largest disbursements in Michigan were made in Flint where workers last year received $111,519,138 compared with $87,680,083 in 1940. Detroit plant pay rolls amounted to $107,463,658 compared with $84,185,077 in the preceding year.

Refrigerator Parts Sale Now Prohibited

WASHINGTON (AP)—Refrigerator manufacturers were prohibited by the War Production Board from disposing of stocks of materials, semi-processed and processed parts, except to other companies for refrigerator production or manufacture of repair and maintenance parts.

Under present WPB orders, the production of refrigerators will be stopped on or before April 30. During the time intervening, each manufacturer will be permitted to make three times the number of refrigerators originally called for in his February production quota.

The order preventing disposition of stocks was designed to prevent use of inventories for non-essential purposes.

Los Angeles Promoting Trade in Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—As its latest effort to improve Pan American relations generally and to increase trade between Los Angeles and Latin America specifically, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has just dispatched its first clip-sheet of news in Spanish to principal newspapers in 287 communities south of the border.

"Noticias de Los Angeles" is to be a monthly publication, for free distribution. Other steps to build Latin American trade have been publication of a Spanish-language catalog of Los Angeles manufacturing and marketing facilities, and sponsorship of frequent tours of trade commissioners and of Chamber members.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	43	Abbott (1.60a)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107⅝	107½	107½	— ⅝
51¾	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb24
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	
15⅞	9¼	Addressog (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	A	A	A	Feb16
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Allegh pf xw	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	Feb27
10⅝	3⅝	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	5½	5	5	Feb27
21⅜	11¼	Allegheny pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	Feb26
22⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	130	130	130	+ ½
13	10¼	Allied Kfd (1)	3	11	11	11	Feb26
14¾	11⅜	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb27
9	5	Allied Stores	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Feb27
87	71⅝	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	6	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¾e	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Feb25
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb25
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	53½	53½	53½	Feb26
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	22¾	22¼	22½	Feb27
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bk Note .20e	6	6½	6½	6½	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
39	26⅜	Am Brake 2.20g	6	30⅝	30¼	30½	Feb27
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	2	61¾	61⅝	61¾	+ ¼
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	4	163½	163½	163½	— ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	5	31¾	30¾	31⅛	— ⅝
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (1½e)	4	70	70	70	Feb23
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	19½	19½	19½	Feb27
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Feb27
8¾	4¾	Am Colortyp .15e	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb27
6⅝	9⅜	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb26
19½	9½	Am Crys Sug (1½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb27
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	7	11	11	11	Feb20
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb27
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb26
37½	1⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb27
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	4	28	27½	28	Feb27
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb27
51¼	42⅜	Am Home(2.40a)	1	35	35	35	Feb27
2⅛	1	Am Ice	5	37⅜	37	37⅜	Feb27
30½	20	Am Ice pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb25
4¼	2⅛	Am Internat'l	1	26	26	26	Feb20
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	3½	3½	3½	
17⅝	7¼	Am Locomotive	4	7	6¾	7	Jan 21
96¼	77¾	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	9	9	9	
13⅝	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	89	89	89	Feb27
6½	2¼	Am M &Metal	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
23	15½	Am Metal (¾e)	2	5	5	5	
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1¾k	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
39	17⅛	AP&L $5pf .94k	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb27
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (.35g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb26
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	5	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145½	145½	145½	Feb24
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Feb27
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	10	20	20	20	Feb27
11⅜	8½	Am Stores (¾e)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	Feb24
13½	6¾	Am Stove (1.30)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17½	17¼	17½	Feb26
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	7	21	20½	20⅝	Feb27
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	4	127¾	127⅜	127½	
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	2	45½	45⅛	45¼	—1¾
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	—1¾
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	7	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb27
116¾	112	Am Viscose (5e)	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	2½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb26
23	16	Am Water Wks	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
69¾	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb26
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	2	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
30	22½	Anaconda (1½e)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	¾	A P W Paper	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb13
33⅜	26	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
112⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb25
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	6	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	65	65	65	Feb26
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¾e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb27
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	11	6	6	6	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35½	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	62	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	4	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ½
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	4	38¼	38	38	
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
111⅜	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Feb27
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb27
72¼	61	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb27
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8¼	8	8	Feb24
37⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6½	6½	
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Feb27
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	4	8½	8	8⅛	Feb25
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
34⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1⅜)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb25
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23⅜	23⅜	Feb26
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104⅜	104½	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	81	81	81	Feb21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Feb21
41¾	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	16	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb25
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	21	21	21	Feb27
89½	51⅜	Beth Steel (1½e)	7	61	60¾	61	
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	Feb27
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6½	6½	6½	Feb26
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb25
23⅝	17	Bond Stirs (1.80a)	1	15	15	15	Feb24
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Feb26
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb27
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Feb27
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
45¼	36	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	32½	31⅝	32½	Feb27
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb24
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9	9	9	Feb27
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (1¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb28
8¼	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb27
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	5¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
34½	18⅛	Bullard Co (2)	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb25
20⅞	15½	Burlng M (1.40)	4	18⅛	18	18	Feb27
56¾	49	Burlng pf (2¾)	3	55½	55	55	Feb27
9⅝	5⅜	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	7	7	7	
4½	1⅝	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb18
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
33	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Feb26
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A.M.) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb27
13	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	10	10	10	10	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
34⅝	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	12	17⅜	17½	17⅜	Feb27
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Feb25
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	¾	¾	Feb27
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W ¾e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb27
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
5¼	2	Canadian Pacific	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb25
3⅝	⅜	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25	25	25	Feb26
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen 225g	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb27
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb27
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	34⅜	34½	34⅜	+ ⅜
29¾	18½	Celanese (½e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
10⅛	6¾	Celotex (1)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb26
22⅜	13½	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2	2	2	Feb26
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	5	3½	2¾	2¾	Feb24
17	4¼	Cent-Violetta 1g	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb26
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
24⅜	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29⅝	29½	29¾	Feb27
5¾	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	Feb24
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
18	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (2a)	15	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
103½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Feb28
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb27
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A					
3	⅛	Chi Great West	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
11¼	3½	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb26
8½	2⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	Feb27
44½	37½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb26
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P	3	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
¾	A	C R I & P 6% pf	1	A	A	A	Feb26
A	A	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb27
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb25
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb18
3	1	Childs Co	4	13¾	13	13¾	Feb27
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler Cp (1e)	10	51⅛	51	51	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb27
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	32½	34	+2
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb19
44⅛	36⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	39	39	39	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	61½	61⅛	61½	+ ⅜
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Feb26
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (1½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12⅜	Feb25
106	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4½)	4	103	102½	102½	Feb25
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12½	12¼	12¼	Feb20
20	13¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
21¾	11	Colum Br A .30e	2	10	10	10	
21	11	Colum Br B .30e	1	10	10	10	
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	14	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
82⅜	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	46	45¾	46	— ¼
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	3	6	5⅞	6	Feb25
38⅝	21¼	Colum P pf (2½)	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	Feb24
31	16⅛	Colum Carb (1e)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¾
104⅜	96	Comi Credit (3)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
37⅝	19⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	
110	100	Comi Inv Tr (3)	6	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb25
11	3⅝	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
40⅝	39½	Com'th & South	32	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
30½	20	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	38½	38	38½	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Com Edis (1.80)	9	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
18¾	13¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb24
23⅝	18¼	Congoleum (1a)	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	Feb27
15⅞	9¾	Cons Airc (4g)	9	18	15	15½	Feb27
10⅛	6⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	12	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Cop (¾g)	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
107⅜	82	Cons Ed (1.60)	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	Feb27
18¾	13¼	Cons Film Ind	1	A	A	A	Feb25
23⅝	18¼	Cons Film pf(1g)	3	9	9	9	Feb27
15⅞	9¾	Cons Laundries	4	2	17⅛	2	Feb25
23⅜	11¾	Consol Oil (½)	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
107⅜	82	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	7	7	7	Feb26
4	1¼	Consol Cp Cuba pf	2	5	5	5	Feb27
11	7	Consol'n Coal	2	28	28	28	Feb24
3¼	1¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	5	5	5	Feb27
108⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92⅝	92½	92½	+ ⅝
16⅝	11	Container (¼e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
5¼	3¼	Cont Baking	4	3	3	3	Feb25
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	96½	96½	96½	Feb26
40⅜	21⅞	Cont Can (1½e)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38½	38	38½	
4½	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	6	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
39⅞	27⅞	Cont Oil Del ¾e	6	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅞	Cont Stl (¼e)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb19
23½	15½	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb26
56¾	48	Corn Prods (3)	15	63¾	63¼	63¾	Feb27
84	42¼	Coty Inc (1½g)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	2¼	A	A	Feb24
19⅛	11	Crane Co (1g)	2	11	11	11	Feb24
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	13¼	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
9	4¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6¾	6¾

Commerce and Finance

Launching of Merchant Ships Running Ahead of Schedule

Business and Industry

Wallace States So. American Aid Increasing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The American republics may not all be called upon to fight on the military front, but they already are waging successful warfare on the economic front against the Axis enemy, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declares in the March issue of Free World, published here today.

Hailing the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro as a milestone in the drive toward a world order founded on democratic principles, Mr. Wallace reviews achievements of the New World coalition, declaring:

Airlines Taken Over

"One by one the Axis-controlled airlines have been taken over by local governments, particularly in the South American republics. Foreign-owned companies that had been acting as fronts for the Axis Powers and harboring and financing their undercover agents have been ferreted out to make possible a united front against the common enemy.

"Strategic raw materials necessary for the production of the instruments of war—manganese, tin, chromium, copper, tungsten, vanadium, bauxite, sugar and rubber—are coming in increasing quantities from production centers within this hemisphere. Concrete demonstrations abound which show that the way is being paved for the Americas to wage economic war on an ever-increasing scale."

Stressing that it was no easy task to co-ordinate the economies of the Americas for functioning independently from overseas enemy powers, Mr. Wallace recalls that Argentina has looked to sources outside the hemisphere for 40 per cent of its iron and steel, 75 per cent of its coal, and two-thirds of its copper, while Chile received nearly half its total imports from overseas and Brazil is only now buying from the United States the iron bars and rods, locomotives, coal and dyes formerly bought from Europe.

Sees Victory

"If we can defeat Hitler—and I have no reason to doubt that we can," the Vice-President adds, "there is good reason to believe that we shall emerge from our victory more determined than ever to preserve our democratic way of life and to maintain on a lasting basis the economic solidarity of the Americas."

Mr. Wallace emphasizes that, with America's inauguration of its Good Neighbor policy, a great Power for the first time in history had decided to apply in its foreign affairs the same philosophy that inspired its domestic policies.

Hornblower & Weeks, Murphy to Merge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Agreements for the merger of the stock exchange firms of Hornblower & Weeks and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. have been reached, it was announced. Final details of the deal remain to be settled, but the consolidated firms will continue under the name of Hornblower & Weeks.

Hornblower & Weeks maintains offices at Bangor, Maine, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Portland, Maine, and Providence. The Murphy firm has out-of-town offices at Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Partners of Hornblower & Weeks are Ralph Hornblower, Charles T. Lovering, Paul B. Skinner, Percy W. Brown, Alfred R. Meyer, F. Dewey Everett, James J. Phelan, Jr., Henry B. Dearborn, Joseph T. Walker, Jr., William R. Rovensky, Harold E. Verrill, Richard E. Norton, Charles R. Perrigo and Paul J. Eakin.

The Murphy general partners are Otis A. Glazebrook, Jr., Charles S. Sargent, Trowbridge Callaway, Alfonso P. Villa, Willard S. Simpkins and Robert Grant, 3d. Limited partners are P. Erskine Wood, Grayson M.-P. Murphy, Jr., Walter R. Herrick and Edward O. McDonnell.

Paddock New Head Of Boston Reserve

By the Associated Press

Appointment of William W. Paddock as president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston was announced yesterday by the directors.

Mr. Paddock will succeed Roy A. Young, whose resignation was announced recently, on April 1 and will serve the remainder of Mr. Young's five-year term, which runs until March 1, 1946.

The newly appointed president has been connected with the Boston Reserve bank since 1920 and served also in the office of the Federal Reserve Board and as a national bank examiner.

At the same time, the bank reported that the directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston and New York had elected Allan Sproul, President of the New York Bank, a representative of the Federal Reserve Banks on the Federal Open Market Committee for the year beginning March 1.

Mr. Paddock also was elected an alternate member of the committee for the same period.

Record '41 Rolled Steel Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Under the driving spur of war needs, the American Iron and Steel Institute said, finished rolled steel products in 1941 set a new record of 65,362,000 net tons, a 35 per cent increase over the 48,585,000 net tons turned out in 1940.

Shipbuilding Industry Pushes Work on Merchant Marine

(Third of four articles in a series on the shipping bottleneck. This article discusses the American merchant shipbuilding program.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unlike figures on most of the American war program, those on merchant shipbuilding continue for the most part to be made public.

So far the current figures are not impressive. They look large compared with the achievements of previous months and years but small compared with the program for future months and years.

For example, by years, the total finished construction of merchant ships, including passenger-cargo combinations and tankers, has been in recent years.

	Deadweight Tons
1939	342,022
1940	634,234
1941	1,068,497

By months the recent gain has been slow, and the program to date has been so small that the monthly figures have been easily thrown out by a few bunched launchings. For the past 14 months commissionings, in deadweight tons, have been as follows:

	No. Ships	Deadweight tons
1941—		
January	3	36,489
February	4	40,200
March	10	120,800
April	7	88,852
May	9	105,200
June	7	91,600
July	8	84,600
August	10	130,367
September	7	65,450
October	7	75,714
November	12	133,714
December	11	115,469
1942—		
January	13	184,521
Jan. 15-Feb. 15*	26	275,000

*Launchings.

These figures, it must be admitted, do not look very large when set up against the average of 180,000 tons a month lost in the last half of 1941, nor against the 30-odd ships lost between Canada and Aruba since Jan. 14, nor against the program of 8,000,000 tons in 1942, 10,000,000 in 1943, and 12,000,000 tons in 1944.

Pitfalls in Figures

Incidentally there are several pitfalls in shipbuilding figures. Most important are (a) the difference between ships launched and ships commissioned, i. e., delivered; and (b) between gross tons and deadweight tons.

The number of ships launched is running substantially ahead of those commissioned. The above figures are for ships commissioned, finished and ready for service. That is the figure that really counts. But in December there were 26 ships launched, only 11 commissioned; in January 20 ships launched, only 15 ships commissioned.

Reasons are several. First the program is just getting under way, and the launchings first show the increase. Figures on keels laid would be even larger. Second, the bottlenecks in merchant-ship construction today, except for steel plates, are largely in the final work done after the ship is in the water. Labor for such work is scarcer, harder to train; equipment is harder to get. Third, one of the methods of speeding construction has been to get the ships in the water as soon as possible, so as to make way for new keels.

Tonnages Confusing

Difference between gross tonnage and deadweight is simply one of calculation. A gross ton is 100 cubic feet of cargo space. Deadweight tons include in effect weight of the cargo the ship could carry and are substantially larger.

Hence arises some confusion as to total tonnage figures for the shipbuilding program. Four different figures may be given for 1941, for example. They are as follows:

Merchant ship tonnage, including combination ships and tankers, in 1941:

	Gross Tons	Deadweight Tons
Launched	990,964	1,438,036
Commissioned	749,074	1,068,500

The reader can take his choice. Naturally the figure on "ships commissioned" is the more significant. The figures in the program for 8,000,000 tons in 1942 and 10,000,000 in 1943 are for commissioned ships, deadweight tonnage. The average cargo ship now runs around 10,000 deadweight tons.

But from here on a considerable speed-up is due, reflecting the great increase in the number of keels laid down last summer and autumn. Launchings, running at round a ship a day in December, are expected to double this rate by April, and commissions or completions will reflect that doubling a couple of months later. Again the rate of output will make another sharp step-up next fall, when it should reach three or more a day as a result of current contracts to be followed by early keel-layings.

The bulk of the new ships will be of the type which the President in a perhaps incautious moment last spring dubbed "ugly ducklings." They are ungainly affairs of from 10 to 11 knots, plodding contrasts to the cargo greyhounds of from 15 to 19 knots which the Maritime Commission originally set out to build.

The design was first worked out for the British 60-ship contract let to Todd in this country in December, 1940, and since they lent themselves to mass production and to the use of available propulsion engines, the U. S. Maritime Commission last spring took over the design almost bodily for the first of the ugly ducklings, with orders for over 400.

Re-named "Liberty ships" for popular consumption, they are technically known as of EC design, as contrasted to the C-ships which were originally to be built at the rate of 50 a year, then 100 a year.

Due to pressure of time and lack of engines, the original program of C ships, the C-2, the C-3, and later the C-1, was expanded only very slightly and the bulk of the enormous expansion in the American merchant shipbuilding program in the last year has been in EC ships.

Shipping operators are not very keen about them, and Chairman Land himself has given them only about five years of profitable competitive life in peace-time; for they bear the same relation to the present state of the shipbuilding art as the old Hog Islanders did to the shipbuilding art of 25 years ago.

There had been some hope that as the pressure for more ships abated and the bottleneck in fast turbines was relaxed it would be possible for the Maritime Commission again to concentrate on the greyhound C-2's and C-3's, but the pressure of time has not abated but grown worse, and so the further expansion of the American merchant shipbuilding program has been almost entirely in these EC, Liberty, or ugly duckling ships.

Larger Loads

Compared to the Hog Islanders, the Maritime Commission's C ships will pull nearly a 50 per cent larger load nearly 50 per cent faster on the same fuel. But the EC ships are back at a speed of about the same as the Hog Islanders. Against the C ship engines of 4,000, 6,000, and 8,500 horsepower the "Liberty" ships have engines of only 2,500 horsepower, but these are triple-expansion reciprocating engines and the superior engines are not to be had. Out of the 2,877 ships now planned, 1,972 are to be "Liberty" ships. It will probably be impossible to convert them after the war to faster engines, because the hull of a cargo ship has to be built for a certain engine and a certain speed. The 60 original British ships have Scotch boilers and the rest have water-tube boilers.

(Factors which speed, and those which retard, the shipbuilding program will be discussed in the final article of this series.)

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 47

Checking Delinquents

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the Internal Revenue Code, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting," are required to report on Form 1099, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments of fixed or determinable income of $750 or more. If the recipient is married, and is a citizen or resident of the United States, reports need not be made of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate $1,500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Domestic and resident foreign corporations are required to make a separate report. Form 1099, of dividends or distributions for each individual citizen, or resident of the United States, resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid $100 or more during the calendar year 1941.

All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1941 as broker or other agent in stock, bond, or commodity transactions (including banks which handle clearing orders for depositors or custodian accounts) are required to file annual returns of information on Form 1100 with respect to all customers, depositors, or accounts for whom or which the total amount of the sales of securities or commodities, or the total market value of the securities exchanged, is $25,000 or more during the calendar year 1941 and each subsequent calendar year, with certain exceptions. A separate Form 1100 must be prepared for each customer, depositor, or account for whom or which business was transacted during the year, and must show the name and address and other information provided for in the form.

Information returns are carefully checked with individual returns of taxpayers. Thousands of delinquent returns and additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars have been secured as the result of the examination of information returns.

Federal Rule For Business Seen After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Free enterprise in the United States, according to Dr. William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago "has been abandoned for the duration of the war and the new government-controlled economy may endure after the war is over, or leave permanent modifications in the nation's economic structure."

Many who would question the more extreme implications of Dr. Ogburn's prophecy might agree though with his contention that "control of American industry during the war is passing from owners into the hands of engineers and production managers."

"Money-makers who characterized the pre-war capitalistic system," Dr. Ogburn, who is chairman of the Department of Sociology at the University, said in a lecture in the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation series, "take a subsidiary position in the present war economy. It is not a time for making money. It is a time for beating the enemy. Service is the motive rather than making profits."

Dr. Ogburn admits by implication, though, that the "economic revolution" by which the engineer takes over production control, began before and had nothing to do with, the present war economy was set up. In the past when businesses were small, he said, the owner could also be a technician and a production manager. But with the evolution of modern finance and production, he explains, it is difficult for one individual to fulfill all these functions.

That the actual production in American industries, especially today under the war economy, is a matter of engineering and not financing, is significantly evident in the case of the automobile industry. Today in the auto plants not only the plant or production managers but for the most part the top executives, are either former workmen or engineers by training and experience.

The financiers, the directors, remain in Wall Street for the most part and pull strings that determine the over-all policy, but the production, the making of automobiles before, and the making of tanks and guns and planes now, is chiefly in the hands of engineers.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British banks have contributed to this country's war effort during the past two years in ways which would have been considered impossible only a decade ago. They have rallied to the help of the Government in connection with issues and problems which have been declared outside their scope by the orthodox financiers.

The latest of these changes was made known to the public recently when Lord Wardington, chairman of Lloyds Bank, announced that the big joint-stock banks were going to help to deal with some of the technical difficulties arising out of the working of the Clothes Rationing Scheme.

Coupon System

This scheme involves the issue and collection of about 3,000,000,000 coupons a year. The issuing of these clothing coupons is already dealt with efficiently through special committees working in conjunction with the local authorities, throughout the country. But no such organization existed for the collection and organization of the handling of these coupons on their way from the individual purchaser to the retail salesman, the wholesaler, the manufacturer or whoever was the source of primary production.

At one time it was thought that a new section might have to be set up at the Board of Trade, with a large personnel, and complicated machinery. But the problems of man power, etc., therein involved were such as to make the authorities hope for a better solution.

This has come through an understanding between the various Government departments concerned and the banks. The latter have agreed to open up coupon accounts for every one of their trader clients who are subject to the Consumer Rationing Order.

Immediately the shopkeeper receives the coupons from his customers for the sale of certain articles of clothing which are rationed, he can hand them over to his bank which acepts them, as it would ordinary checks, and enters them in the special coupon account opened in this particular client's name.

At the same time, the bank replaces the delivered coupons by Certified Transfer Orders which can then be used between the retailer and the wholesaler and manufacturer with whom he wishes to do further business.

From the moment the clothing coupons are handed into the bank, they cease to have any further validity in the open market, and are finally cancelled out as they reach their ultimate destination.

Meanwhile, new purchases by the public automatically replenish the retailer's supplies of coupons, and he obtains new supplies of the rationed clothing goods as the coupons in turn find their way to the bank and the manufacturer.

Improved System

This new system is a great advance on the present one. Hitherto, the coupons have had to be counted and checked carefully at each stage of their journey from the issue of the ration book to their arrival at the textile mill or other source of primary production. This resulted in disputes about the whereabouts of coupons, claims for coupons stolen, lost or destroyed in transit. These will now automatically disappear. The terms of payment to the banks for their part in this work of organization and handling of coupons have not been published up to the present.

Reference to clothes rationing recalls the fact that the extension of the general rationing scheme to include more and more forms of food through restricting their purchase by the use of "Points" (special coupons) suggests that the Ministry of Food is working toward a system which will finally bring the sale of all forms of food fit for human consumption under control through some form of rationing. The most recent step in this direction was the Jan. 26 announcement that four more "points" per head would be granted for the purchase of dried fruits, pulses, and some cereals.

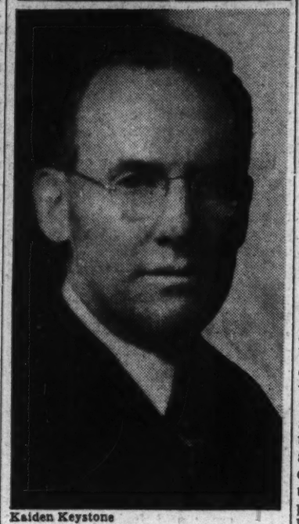
If this does really indicate a move toward the creation of a basic ration for all consumers throughout the country, it would have some important advantages. To everyone would be insured a minimum share of the available foodstuffs, a satisfactory choice of the items in the basic diet, as well as the possibility of reaching a rough but working estimate of the individual's expenditure on food. This last mentioned fact is important from the budgetary point of view, as an aid to establishing more easily the cost of living index of the different sections of the population.

British banks have also taken an important step in another direction. In the past, there was little contact between them and the press, except through the publication of the annual meeting of shareholders, and perhaps through the special financial correspondents of the newspapers with whom they might be willing to discuss or interpret measures taken or trends in the money world. But there was very little in the way of "public relations." A step in this direction last year was the setting up by the Bank of England of a special department for the collection and dissemination of information. Now comes the news that five of the clearing banks have inaugurated a Banking Information Service, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Barber, until recently a director of Messrs. Glyn Mills and Company. Both innovations are welcomed by the British press.

Fabricated Steel Bookings Off

NEW YORK (AP)—New business booked by the fabricated structural steel industry in January amounted to 176,625 tons against 281,235 in the like 1941 month, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported. Shipments in the month totaled 137,986 tons, against 164,590 a year ago.

Take New Posts



Kaiden Keystone

Top: William Webster, Vice-President of the Narragansett Electric Co. of Providence, R. I., who will succeed (below) Vice-President William C. Bell of the New England Power Association. Mr. Bell is resigning as vice-president of the association to accept the presidency of the United Illuminating Co., a Connecticut public utility. Mr. Webster has been with the New England Power Association since 1928.

Union Push for Closed Shop, Higher Wages Seen Ill-Timed

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

That great, unorganized, generally inarticulate union, the people, is getting "fed up" with special interests, special groups, special classes who want preferential treatment. Muttering is louder against organizations which feel they are in strategic positions to demand a larger piece of economic pie as the price of aid to make the world safe for decent living. Democracies are no doubt somewhat freer from pressure groups than other forms of government but the seeking after class or group advantage has the same canker at the core, though cloaked under the guise of righting wrongs, restoring justice, erasing inequalities.

The President this week decried "special gains for any group" and he meant the industrialists who has tried to do business as usual while the world is locked in battle, the farm bloc which would risk inflation to enforce higher agricultural prices, the labor unions which are trying to impose a closed shop, and get time-and-a-half or double pay for overtime when American soldiers, airmen and sailors are risking their lives and dying to protect the nation.

Labor in the Saddle?

Union labor has reason to believe that it holds the whip hand because of Administration pro-labor policies, because big businessmen, bankers, industrialists have been chastised or pilloried over a considerable period for economic sins or errors, because of the one-sided Wagner Act, because of court decision exempting labor organizations from certain provisions of the Serman Act, because of decisions of the National Labor Relations Board which invariably ruled against the companies if it were a question of higher wages, because union leaders have incurred no penalties when they order strikes, because unions have legal immunities not enjoyed by the companies that employ labor, and more to the same effect. The fact that the Government has seemed timid in its attitude toward labor is understandable when the heavy labor vote is considered. There is, too, the remembrance that the President not too long ago said that the "social gains" of this Administration were not to be abandoned. All these facts have given labor a sense of its power and importance. This power no one would deny. But the observer has the right to criticize the use of that power.

Series of Demands

Today the very life of the nation is at stake. America is tasting the bitterness of early defeats. Enemy raids are reported on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. And yet groups are playing politics for special privilege; a strike is declared to force the discharge of a foreman who used abusive language; the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are joining in a demand that no legislative curbs be placed on wage rates; a union demand for $1 a day increase in wages on the part of "Little Steel" companies is now before the War Labor Board for adjudication; 1,300 steel workers of the Crucible Steel Co. go on strike to compel adjustment of grievances; a wage strike of 18,000 Western Electric employees at Kearney, N. J., is threatened to enforce wage and other demands; A. F. of L. in its monthly bulletin asks for automatic wage increases whenever the monthly index of living costs rises.

What does the foregoing mean? Can it be that labor does not think that wages are one of the main factors in rising living costs? Or does it feel that it has been discriminated against in the past and that it is time now to balance the scales? There was a time when actual labor cost of many manufactured articles was a small part of the final sales price, as for instance in autos, radios, refrigerators and such mass production articles. Today, with Government the chief purchaser, and mass output of peacetime goods dwindling, labor costs are a bigger factor and every increase places a heavier burden on the Government.

All Must Sacrifice

Labor must be aware that the standard of living must decline for all as the economy is increasingly geared to a war effort. There is only so much goods to be distributed and the granting of a larger proportion to a particular group through the medium of rising wages must inevitably mean a smaller proportion for those not favored. If sacrificing for the national effort means anything it means doing without some or many of the things to which one has been accustomed. Since increased wages are no more right for one group as a whole than for another—if each lays claim to have done its share in expanding output—then relinquishing wage demands in wartime is both sensible and patriotic.

Price administrators cannot hold down living costs if farmers get more for their products and unions get increased wages because food prices are higher. The vicious price spiral is still functioning and yet there are those who glibly talk of maintaining the standard of living. Labor leaders should tell their followers that living standards cannot be maintained.

Time for Moderation

Skilled labor today is receiving the highest wages in history. Union leaders are less than realistic if they do not perceive that there comes a time when they can solidify their position better by moderation and consolidation than by ever pressing forward for greater benefits or more power. The closed shop issue can certainly wait for the end of the war. There are weighty arguments on both sides of the issue and the War Labor Board has taken the easy way out on such union demands by refusing to decide until "an authoritative national policy is enunciated respecting the matter."

Labor is committed to all-out production and a banning of strikes during the emergency. It should have leaders who can read the signs of the times. These leaders should be as anxious to prevent sporadic or outlaw strikes as the Government. No tongue-in-cheek acquiescence to Federal exhortations is sufficient. Wholehearted co-operation with the price as well as production goals of the Administration is called for. Else such leadership may find itself in the "doghouse" where corporation executives long languished. The slogan "work or fight" now stirring Congress should carry implications to everyone whose words or acts would hamper the will to win.

Wholesale Price Index at Highest Level Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An advance of over 1 per cent in wholesale prices of farm products during the week ended February 21 lifted the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series 0.3 per cent to the highest level since July, 1929.

During the past four weeks commodity prices have advanced 1 per cent on the average and are 20 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

In addition to the increase of 1.2 per cent for farm products, foods, mostly fruits and vegetables and meats, rose 0.9 per cent. The indexes for textile products, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities also rose slightly, by 0.1 per cent, during the week. With reduced prices for petroleum products in the mid-continent and California fields, fuel and lighting materials as a group declined 0.3 per cent. Building materials prices were also down by 0.1 per cent. Most other industrial markets were fairly steady.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Feb. 21 1942	Feb. 14 1942	P C. Changes to Feb. 21, 42 from Feb. 14	Feb. 22 1941
All commodities	96.5	96.2	+ 0.3	+20.0
Farm products	101.9	100.7	+ 1.2	+45.2
Foods	94.8	94.0	+ 0.9	+29.5
Hides & leather	116.1	116.1		+13.9
Textile products	53.7	93.6	+ 0.1	+23.9
Fuel & light mtls	78.5	78.7	— 0.3	+ 8.0
Metal & products	103.6	103.6		+ 5.8
Bldg materials	109.7	109.8	— 0.1	+10.5
Chem & allied	86.9	86.9		+23.4
Housefurnish gs	104.1	104.0	+ 0.1	+15.4
Misc commod	89.1	89.0	+ 0.1	+16.2
Raw materials	97.2	96.4	+ 0.8	+31.9
Semimnfd atcls	91.9	91.9		+12.9
Manufact prods	97.1	96.9	+ 0.2	+16.0
Com other than farm products	95.3	95.2	+ 0.1	+15.4
Com other than farm and foods	94.8	94.9	— 0.1	+12.2

Non-Agricultural Employment Down

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decrease of about 1,235,000 in non-agricultural employment from mid-December to mid-January was reported today by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

The decline was attributed largely to the laying-off of seasonal workers, principally those engaged in wholesale and retail Christmas trade.

Factory payrolls increased 1.8 per cent during the month to 173.2 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Compared with January, 1941, factory employment advanced 14.7 per cent and payrolls 43.5 per cent. The payroll increase reflected expansion in working hours, overtime payments and wage rate increases. The secretary's report showed that 39,850,000 persons were engaged in civil non-agricultural pursuits in January, a figure which was 2,700,000 higher than in January, 1941.

Possible Power Cut In N. Y. War Plants

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has issued an order providing for curtailment of the use of industrial electricity in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Western New York whenever power shortages occur.

The emergency provisions may be called into effect by WPB at any time they are required to assure continuance of war production. They call for compulsory reduction of up to 50 per cent in power use by some large industrial consumers, mandatory linking of power companies to bring power from a distance, and for the use of generating equipment owned by private industries.

Residential consumers are not affected.

Pelley Pleased With Way Rail Problems Met

CHICAGO (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, said railway executives were "pretty well pleased" with the way new freight cars were being produced.

After a special meeting called to discuss war developments affecting transportation, Mr. Pelley expressed the opinion that the railroads' goal of 1,692,000 serviceable cars by Oct. 1, 1942, could be met.

With this amount of rolling stock the railroads should be able to handle more than 1,000,000 cars a week, or the probable peak loadings of next fall, he said, adding that the roads were now figuring on a 10 to 12 per cent increase in freight movements over last year.

Passenger traffic probably would zoom up 20 to 22 per cent, Mr. Pelley said.

He stated 8,500 new freight cars were delivered in January. New locomotive deliveries also were coming along well, and materials should be available to meet scheduled deliveries on both steam and diesel engines.

Mr. Pelley reported that the movement of petroleum by tank cars to the east coast set a new record of 327,000 barrels a day last week.

ATLANTA (AP)—Unlike 1917, the railway carriers have so far "done splendid work" in the emergency and there has been no occasion for the Government to take over their properties, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said here.

"They remain in the hands of the private owners, and upon those owners still rests the immediate responsibility of management and operation," he told the Atlanta Freight Bureau.

"The Office of Defense Transportation was not created because the carriers had in any way been delinquent, but to protect the future and centralize the responsibility, which clearly rests upon the Government, of seeing to it that transportation is able to play, and does play effectively and well, its indispensable part in the war effort."

Mr. Eastman praised co-operation shown between carriers and shippers, but said the shippers have not yet done all possible to make the best use of cars.

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BANK BY MAIL
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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S.-Brazil Plan to Meet Rubber Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formation of a Brazilian-United States Rubber Corporation to meet this country's growing wartime needs and to provide a perpetual rubber supply that will make the United States less dependent on East Indies sources is being arranged in Washington, Arthur Desouza Costa, Brazilian Finance Minister, disclosed.

The amount of capitalization and the organizational structure is now being worked out, Mr. Desouza Costa said after a conference with Federal loan officials this afternoon.

The rubber would come from the vast Amazon basin.

The corporation would be set up as a long-term organization; not as a "stop gap" move to meet the present critical rubber situation.

Plans Discussed

Development of Brazilian rubber is one of the prime reasons for the Brazilian Finance Minister's present mission to Washington which grew out of discussions between Brazilian officials and Undersecretary of State Welles during the recent Rio de Janeiro Conference of American foreign ministers.

Wide World-Associated Press

RIO de JANEIRO—Experts estimated it would take until 1945 for this home of rubber to produce annually the equivalent of one month's requirements of the United States.

The long-range forecast said that a boost to the maximum possible within the next two years would make available for export possibly 30,000 tons in 1943 against current possibilities of 20,000 tons.

They drew this picture:

Wild plants, chief producer of Brazilian rubber, are a possible source of increased output.

Fordlandia, the 2,500,000 acres of scientific, cultivated plants started by Henry and Edsel Ford in 1929, still is in experimental production.

Brazil turned out 19,000 tons of crude rubber last year, of which the United States took 5,000 tons. Brazil used 8,500 tons, Argentina 2,800 tons and Axis nations took 2,000 tons, informed sources said.

Although Brazil cradled the crude rubber industry, her production problems are difficult, complicated by the fact that the 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 wild rubber trees are scattered over the mammoth Amazon River basin area, mostly inaccessible jungle.

Of the 500,000 persons in the rubber area, many are primitive tribesmen, making the labor supply scant. Literally millions of hands would be needed for maximum output.

Costs Are High

Another factor is price. United States rubber prices do not offer an incentive to expanding costly jungle production, rubber men said. Included in costs would be payments for hacking out paths and building camps—defeating the jungle.

Transportation, now mostly by boat, would have to be improved.

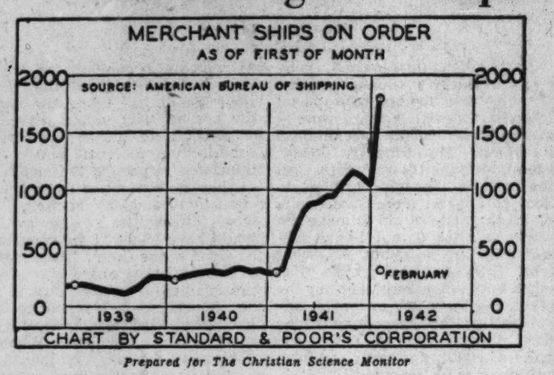
Those problems have kept Brazil's rubber production to a bare 5 or 10 per cent of potential, officials said. They estimated five years of intensive development would be required for even a partial start.

The Government has been reported planning to help out. Private interests have hesitated because of uncertainty over length of the war and the ultimate price of rubber.

The United States will get Brazilian rubber under terms of an agreement signed last year, calling for export north of this country's excess production of 11 strategic materials.

But many Americans can't wait. Rubber men say they have been flooded with requests for Brazilian-made tires and inner tubes. One request asked that the tires be shipped by plane.

Rapid Rise in Merchant Launchings in Prospect



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Shipbuilding schedules are moving ahead so fast that the United States can confidently expect launchings to reach a rate of three per day by next fall, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Argentina Has 3 in 1 Deal With Bolivia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The latest oil transactions between Argentina and Bolivia deserves special study by all students of South American political and economic relationships. The agreements may also require filing for the time when one wishes to adjust historical perspective.

The pact was signed here by Acting Foreign Minister Guillermo Rothe (Argentina) and Foreign Minister Eduardo Anze Matienzo (Bolivia), when the latter, at the country's invitation, passed through on his way home from Rio de Janeiro, where he attended the Pan American Conference.

Argentina, with its declared policy of becoming more of an industrial than an exporting country, wants Bolivian oil, and its requirements have become more urgent since the intensification of warfare at sea and tanker tonnage was reduced on the American routes to the River Plate.

Business Contract

What was considered an adequate arrangement with Bolivia was written into a treaty signed last year, but this is held up for lack of legislative approval in both countries. Argentina, therefore, has now won over Bolivia to a business contract between the two governments which requires no congressional confirmation and which can be enforced immediately.

Bolivia's oil lies in its eastern territories, not very far north of the Argentine boundaries. But to get at this "black gold" requires much border pioneering.

The construction of new roads and railways, the dredging, buoying and canalization of the rivers and the expansion of river navigation—all these border activities and plans in Argentina's "great northwest" were mentioned by Dr. Rothe at a luncheon party following the business deal when he referred to the pursuit of "Argentina's permanent ideals" in the acquisition of Bolivian oil.

Three in One Deal

The business deal, actually, represented three agreements. First of all, there was a contract to buy Bolivian oil, another is to join up the highway systems of the two countries on the oil border and a third arrangement is for the construction of a frontier railway—to carry the oil.

The oil agreement proper provides that "the Bolivian State Oilfields (B. Y. P. F.) are obliged to sell to the Argentine State Oilfields (A. Y. P. F.)" all the oil produced by the Bermejo field. Fixed minimums are agreed to for delivery and the contract is for ten years and is renewable.

There is a second part to this sales contract covering a pipe-line to be built from Bermejo to the Argentine side of the boundary river of the same name. The two State companies will take charge of this construction, to commence as soon as the piping is delivered.

The highway agreement calls for co-ordination between the Argentine Roads and the Bolivian Public Works Departments. The aim is to link Tariji and Postosi with the Argentine roads system. The Buenos Aires Government will advance 10,000,000 pesos ($2,500,000) to Bolivia—and more, if necessary—to proceed, first, with the work on the road to Tarija and, thereafter to Potosi.

Speed Emphasized

Speed is emphasized and the work itself and the financing thereof will be linked principally with oil production and deliveries to Argentina.

There is an exchange of notes regarding railway construction. The Argentine Government will advance 12,200,000 pesos ($3,050,000) for building the section from the frontier too Villa Montes, of the Yaculba-Santa Cruz-Sucre railways, according to the conditions of the unratified 1941 treaty.

Here, again, speed is asked for, while oil is the guarantee. Interest, at 3 per cent, and amortization will be serviced in deliveries of oil. Two years are allowed for construction. Argentina also takes a mortgage on the boundary oil in the railway area to guarantee the loan itself.

Urban Homes' Foreclosures At Record Low

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Home Loan Bank board estimated that there were 58,381 foreclosures on urban real estate last year, representing a decline of 22.5 per cent from 1940 to the lowest level on record. The previous low was 68,100 in 1926, the Board said, on the basis of available records.

December reports showed 4,337 non-farm mortgage foreclosures, an increase of 133 over November, which the Board said was "a reversal from the trend of the past eight years, and was caused almost entirely by accelerated actions in those areas which are not experiencing a shortage of housing due to increased defense activity."

The 1941 total compared with a peak of 252,000 foreclosures reached in 1933.

Urban home financing aggregated $4,700,000,000 last year, the FHLB said, showing an increase of 17 per cent over 1940 despite a slackening in new house building in late months.

"The trend of mortgage financing," the Board said, "has not followed the downward movement of new residential construction activity, which indicates the current shift in emphasis from construction lending to other forms of loan business."

It added that new residential construction had declined for six consecutive months and that December was 44 per cent below the peak reached in June and 32 per cent below December, 1940.

Home construction costs, the Board said, were 11 per cent higher at the end of 1941 than a year previous and nearly 20 per cent higher than the 1935-1939 average. During 1941, building material costs rose 11.1 per cent and labor costs increased 10.4 per cent.

The Federal Housing Administration reported meanwhile that, in response to urgings to increase private construction of war housing, it had received applications for mortgage insurance on 6,400 dwellings last week. This was 75 per cent more than in the corresponding 1941 week and was the largest volume since last year's peak reached in August, the FHA said.

Proposes RFC Postwar Aid for Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Holmes (R-Mass.) has introduced a bill (HR 6692) to establish a $500,000,000 corporation to keep intact for postwar use machinery and equipment of small businessmen whose plants may be closed by priorities.

Declaring that unless small manufacturers were given relief, their property would be taken for taxes, Mr. Holmes said, only by assuring operation of their plants could the nation absorb unemployment and provide jobs for soldiers and sailors after the war.

Mr. Holmes proposed that the new corporation be called the "Business Protection Corporation" and be organized as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Business Personals

Abram Mosler, President of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange, N. J., has announced the appointment of George H. McBride as Treasurer to succeed Frederick G. Burkardt, who is about to retire after having served 42 years. While Mr. Burkhardt's retirement will terminate his active participation in the affairs of the bank he will continue as a member of the Board of Managers, to which he was elected in March, 1938.

Newburger, Loeb & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Alfred G. Wilson is now associated with them in their municipal bond department.

William H. Long, Jr., chairman of Doremus & Company, announces the appointment to its New York staff of William J. Kelley, for many years an account executive with the Hawley Advertising Agency, and secretary of that firm. Before entering the advertising field he was active in publicity work in New York and Washington.

Mesta Machine Net $3.60

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mesta Machine Co., maker of steel mill equipment and machine tools, reported net earnings for 1941 were $3,607,738, equal to $3.60 a share, compared with $3,083,033 or $3.08 per share, in 1940. Lorens Iverson, President, said new records were established in 1941 for orders, shipments, employees and total pay rolls. The company, he said, was operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Consolidated Coal Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Coal Company reported net profit of $702,343 for 1941 after Federal income and excess profits taxes and a $500,000 addition to contingent reserves equal to $1.21 a share of common stock. This compared with a net profit of $462,200 in 1940, or 33 cents a common share.

Retail Sales 14 to 20 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The spectre of rising retail prices poked its nose through trade figures this week.

Dollar sales at leading centers of distribution averaged 14 to 20 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported. And, the credit agency added:

"In unit volume retail trade for the week was close to last year's levels. An increase in dollar sales estimated at 14 to 20 per cent over a year ago could be traced largely to the rise in prices."

Dollar sales in New England topped last year by 15 to 20 per cent, the East 17 to 21, Middle West 13 to 18, South 12 to 20, Southwest 16 to 24, Northwest 15 to 19, and Pacific Coast 16 to 22.

The "stock up" scare buying that had been characterizing general business was reported declining, but there still was heavy demand for "hard goods" items, including refrigerators, washing machines, ranges and radios.

Continued strong call for spring and summer goods was reported in wholesale markets. Deliveries were slower. Many kinds of seasonal goods formerly selling on a delivery-in-two-weeks basis were reported now requiring a wait of eight to 10 weeks.

New Haven Net $34,765 in January

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reported a net income for January of $34,765, compared with a January, 1941, net of $8,337.

Passenger and freight revenues and operating expenses all increased last month over January a year ago, the report added.

Operating expenses, amounting to $7,102,094, were up 29.5 per cent because of "additional maintenance, increased volume, higher material and fuel costs, also increased wage rates."

The passenger revenue increase amounted to 38.2 per cent and freight revenue 27.2 per cent.

The figures include accrued and unpaid real estate taxes on properties of the Old Colony and Boston and Providence Railways, New Haven subsidiaries, and accrued and unpaid charges against these same properties for Boston Terminal Company taxes and bond interest.

House Heating Oils Reserves Found Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—Apparently apprehensive lest many homes in the East go heatless, the Petroleum Coordination Office has called upon oil companies for quick, emergency diversion of all suitable tanker ships from the Gulf-Atlantic gasoline service to the hauling of house heating oils.

The companies were asked also to increase the use of rail tank cars to move this domestic fuel eastward.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum coordinator, gloomily warned that home heating oil stocks on the Atlantic seaboard, despite recent restrictions on deliveries to consumers, were "dangerously low." The amount in storage is more than 2,500,000 barrels below the comparable date last year, he said.

Light fuel oil is used for heating in over 1,250,000 homes in the 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia.

Agents May Defer Income Tax Returns for 60 Days

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has authorized Federal internal revenue collectors throughout the country to use their own discretion in granting up to 60 days postponements on income tax returns due March 15.

The telegrams sent to the collectors, however, explained that the authorization was not intended to direct any blanket postponement. It was intended solely to relieve Washington of the necessity of passing on certain types of postponement requests which regional collectors formerly could not handle themselves.

The taxpayer getting a postponement, however, must pay interest at an annual rate of 6 per cent.

B. & M. Reports Decline In January Net Income

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported that its January income after fixed charges was $223,282, as compared with $263,411 in January, 1941, and added that the road failed by $132,897 to meet the monthly proportion of contingent charges.

The report showed that while revenue increased 23 per cent over January, 1941, operating expenses increased 26 per cent.

"Transportation expenses, including wages, increased $459,435 over those of January, 1941," the statement said, "and maintenance of equipment expenses increased $304,261."

A breakdown of operating revenues between the two months showed freight revenue increased 24.3 per cent; passenger revenue 27.8 per cent; mail, 0.4 per cent and express 14.1 per cent.

Chicago Reserve Rediscount Rate Cut

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago yesterday lowered the bank's rediscount rate to 1 per cent, effective today, February 28. The rate has been 1½ per cent since August 21, 1937.

Officials said the action will equalize the rediscount rate in the Chicago district with that in the New York district.

FRB Requires Fewer Reserve Reports By Large-City Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Federal Reserve Board has revised a regulation regarding frequency of reports of member banks in large cities on their average reserve positions, it was made known through the central reserve banks. Beginning immediately, all member banks of the Federal Reserve System in central reserve cities, including banks in the 12 cities with Federal Reserve Banks and in the 24 cities with branch offices of these central banks are to make weekly instead of semi-weekly reports.

This ruling does not change the reserve requirements, but rescinds a section of Regulation D of the Reserve Board, a section introduced to stabilize the money market in 1928 and which has become outmoded in recent years. The new amendment to Regulation D puts the banks in the large cities on the same basis as member banks in smaller reserve cities, which now report only once a week.

Radio Corp. Net 50 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corporation of America reported for 1941 net income of $10,192,716, equal to 60 cents a common share after all charges and Federal income and excess profits of $16,373,600.

This compared with 1940 net of $9,113,156, or 42 cents a share, after provision for Federal taxes of $4,245,298.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to $158,695,722 in 1941, compare with $121,439,507 in 1940.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Pw & Lt $6 pf	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do $5pf	62½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Foster Wheeler Corp pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Mangel Strs pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Nat Supply Co. 5½ pr pf	$1.37½	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
8 pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
White Sewing Mach Corp. $4 con pf	50c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 10

Participating

Ca Celanese, Ltd pf	$1.18	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 17

Interim

Carpenter Steel	50c	..	Mar. 11	Mar. 6

Irregular

Am Hawaiian SS	75c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Chi Flex Shafts	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Hoover Ball&Bearing Co	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
McKesson & Rob	50c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 6
Myers & Bro F E	50c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 16
Rohr Aircraft	25c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Unit Paperboard pf	$3	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 3
Van de Kemp's Hol Dutch Bak Inc	15c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Veeder-Root, Inc	50c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Waldorf System	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Warren Co (BD)	75c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 18
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co	25c	..	Mar. 9	Mar. 5

Extra

Ca Celanese Ltd	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
David & Frere, Ltd. Class "A"	15c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Sheep Creek Gold M Ltd	1c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31

Resumed

Allied Strs	15c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 25
Bruck Silk M, Ltd	10c	..	Mar. 9	Feb. 5

Regular

Aetna Ball B	35c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Aetna Std E 5pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Allied Str Cp 5pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Am Tob Co	6%	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
Arnold Constable	12½c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
Atlan Preas Co	20c	Q	Mar. 10	Mar. 5
Beech Creek RR	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Beechnut Pack	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Bond Strs	40c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 9
Brager-Eisen, Inc.	50c	Q	Mar. 7	Mar. 3
B,N&E Pr 6.4pf do 5pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Ca Celanese Ltd	$1.25	Q	May 1	Mar. 15
do pf	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Can. N Pwr Cp	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Do 7 % pf	15c	Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Cap W. & Manf con pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Cariboo Gold Q	$1.50	..		
Celanese Corp	38c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 12
Do 5 pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Do pr pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do. 2nd pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Com Alcohol 8 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Compo Shoe M	10c	Q	Apr. 15	Feb. 23
Cons Invest Tr	25c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 4
Cornell-Dub Elec	30c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
David & Frere A	15c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Dayton Rub Mfg	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Dempster Mill 5	25c	..	Mar. 21	Mar. 7
Dominion Founds	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Draper Corp	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Duke Power Do pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Duncan Elec Mfg	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Foote Burt	25c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Gen Mills 5 pf	50c	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Gen Tr (Ca)	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Gt West Sugar Do 7 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Greening Wire Co	$1.75	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 14
Gulf Oil	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co, Ltd	50c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Hercules Powder	60c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 13
Ill Bell Tell	$2	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Intl Salt Co	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Indianapolis P&L	50c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Kimberly-Clark Do 6 pf	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Lone Star Cement	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Mathieson Alk Works	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Miller & Hart, Inc. 1 prior pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 9
Nat Dis Corp Do 5 pf	35c	Q	Mar. 12	Mar. 2
Nat Lead pf B	50c	Q	Mar. 10	Mar. 2
N Y P&L 7 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Do 6 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
N Y Transit	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Ohio Asso Tel Co, 6 pf	30c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Penn P&Lt $5 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
PollockP&Box pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Price Bros & Co, Ltd, 5½ pf pr	$1.75	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 16
Ralston Stl Car	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 13	Feb. 28
Rath Packing	$1.25	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Reading Co. 2d pf	37½c	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 4
Sheep Creek Gold Mi, Ltd.	50c	Q	Mar. 9	Mar. 19
Sou & Atl Teleg Co, gtd	$2½c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Thom El Wld Co	$1	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Timken Det Axle	$1	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 10
Trux-Traer Coal	37½c	..	Mar. 11	Mar. 7
Un Twist Drill Co	$1	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
U S Truck Lines Inc of Delaware	25c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
VaEl&P Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 9
Wagner Elec	50c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 2
West Ca Hydro El	20c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
West Ind Sug Corp pf	$1.25	S	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Whi Sew Mch pf	50c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 10

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 2½s 72-67	100.14	100.14	100.14

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	100½	100½	100½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Allegheny 5 49 Mod	74	74	74
10 Am&For P 5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Am T&T 3½s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105	105
1 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Atl&Birm 4s 33	25	25	25
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36¼	36¼	36¼
6 B&O 58 st A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
8 B&O 58 st C	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38⅛	38¼
3 B&O 96 st F	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
8 B&O cv 60 st	40⅛	40	40⅛
2 B&O 4s 48	61	61	61
2 B&O S W 50 st	47	47	47
1 BellTPa 5s 48B	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41⅛	41	41⅛
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	74	74	74
5 Bos&NY AarL 4s 55	18	18	18
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107⅝
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	85¾	85¾	85¾
6 Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	40⅛	40¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	85	85	85
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 Reg	15	15	15
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	103	103	103
21 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
17 Chi & E Ill inc '97	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
7 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	44½	44¼	44½
1 ChiGtWest 4s '88	66½	66⅛	66½
95 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	13½	12⅞	13⅛
3 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅝	2½	2⅝
10 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	47½	47½	47½
5 CM&StP 4½s '89 E	47½	47½	47⅝
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '37	34	34	34
1 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	33¾	33¾	33⅝
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38 CRI&P 4s 88	25½	25	25⅛
5 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	22¾	22¼	22⅜
5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	107	107
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	52	52
5 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	66	66	66
1 Colo&So 4½s 80	23	23	23
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	99	99	99
25 Columbia G 5s 1961	97	96⅞	97
10 ComlMack inc 69 ww	25	25	25
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25	25	25
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
2 D & R G 4½s 36	14½	14½	14½
5 D & R G 4s 36	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 D & R G West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 D & R G West 5s 78	14½	14½	14½
2 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Fla E Coa 5s 74	85	85	85
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	98½	98	98
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Gt Nor 4½s 7BD	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97½	97½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77½	77½	77½
8 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91	91	91
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57½	57½	57½
1 Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54	103	103	103
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38	38	38
4 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	45½	45½	45½
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	52½	52½	52½
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48⅝	48	48⅛
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44½	44⅞
8 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
1 Int Paper 5s 55	105	105	105
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	47	47	47
28 Int T&T 5s 55	49⅝	49	49⅝
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46	46	46
1 K C South 3s 50	62	62	62
8 K C Term 4s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	89½	89½	89½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76	76	76
11 Lac Gas 5s 42	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
3 Leh & NY 4 45	79¾	79¾	79⅞
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	79¼	78½	79¼
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	78	78	78
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	64	64	64
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	64	64	64
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	64	64	64
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39	39	39
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	35¼	35¼
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
10 Leh Val rfm 5s 51	58½	58½	58½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
13 Louis & N 4s '60 B	106	106	106
1 Lou Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	12	12
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	96½	96½	96½
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
2 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	40	40
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30	30	30
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29	29	29
32 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28¾	28¾	28¾
29 Mo Pac 5s 77 G	28¾	28⅝	28¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¾	28¾	28¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Mont Pow 3½s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68½	68½	68½
2 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	80½	80½	80½
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44	43⅝	44
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅝	51½	51⅝
2 NYC 3½s 46	97	97	97
1 NYC cv 3½s 32	58¼	58¼	58½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73¾	73¼	73¾
6 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	80¼	80¼	80¼
11 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	68⅝	68	68⅝
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	89¾	89¾	89¾
23 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	37	36⅝	36⅝
23 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34½	34	34
8 NYNH&H 4s 55	36½	36½	36½
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	30½	30¾	30½
7 NYNH&H 4s 57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 NYNH&H 3½s 47	28¼	28¼	28¼
10 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5½	5½	5½
6 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8 Niagara Falls P 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66½	66⅝
14 Nor Pac 5s 47 D	58¾	58½	58⅝
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51½	51½
3 Ogden & L Cha 4s 48	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s

Argentina on Clear Record Against Break With Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—As there is still some misapprehension regarding the Argentine position in the Pan American family and, apparently, a belief that that country will eventually follow the example of neighbors in breaking off relations with the Axis, it is advisable to place on record the attitude of Acting President Castillo, the active inspirer of foreign policy in Buenos Aires.

Actually, there never should have been any doubt as to the Castillo Government's policy. The Acting President, through newspaper interviews and formal statements, definitely and consistently declared that Argentina would proceed neither to war nor rupture with the Axis.

Here are the words used by Dr. Castillo when questioned at his summer residence on the adoption of the crucial resolution at Rio de Janeiro. They are worth recording for the sake of future developments and should be read and weighed carefully, for the Acting President, as a former Chief Justice, is discriminate in his phrasing:

"The optional rupture approved as a conciliatory formula has given me logical satisfaction because it is within the precise terms in which Argentina has, frankly and definitely, established its special position regarding the conflict which has now reached America.

"We stated clearly as from the beginning and we maintained throughout that Argentina would not go to war nor break off relations, but that it was disposed, in view of its never-absent Americanist feeling, to accept any compromise formula reaffirming continental solidarity and unity and, at the same time, giving freedom to the different countries, in exercise of their sovereignty, to take the steps counseled in each case by the special position and private circumstances of each country.

"The formula, in my view, contemplates both extremes, and I cannot but congratulate myself on the fact that it has been the Argentine delegation which propelled the solution of the central problem of the Conference."

Nobody acquainted with the Acting President of Argentina—and the coterie of authority with which he is surrounded, including the Foreign Minister Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu—can have any doubt about the enforcement of this policy to the "bitter end," unless there is deliberate provocation on the part of the Axis powers. It is still possible, of course, for Germany to repeat the mistakes of the last war in its relationships with Argentina and force the issue.

Pressure From Both Sides

Dr. Castillo has admitted, "not for publication," that there was much North American pressure on his country. It is also true that there was Axis pressure—and much more of it. The Japanese Ambassador was especially blunt. He threatened and cajoled. It was war if relationships were broken off and, then, as an inducement, he pictured a stream of Japanese merchant ships arriving at Argentine ports within a few months to carry away all the country's surplus produce. Not a word of this was indicated anywhere under the state of siege.

Argentines were told of the "many difficulties" of the Rio de Janeiro negotiations when they listened to a broadcast from the Brazilian capital by Dr. Guiñazu. These "many difficulties," he stated, "were only overcome by great prudence and exquisite tact." He referred to "the constant anxiety of the Argentine Government to satisfy the exigencies of public opinion"—a remarkable statement considering the virtual ban on discussion of foreign policy.

Conditions in Buenos Aires are reported which enforce "absolute neutrality," so far as European nations are concerned. The pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero was closed down for several days, but so also was the Excelsior radio station which was rebroadcasting B. B. C. news and commentaries. The latter, at least, was stopped from issuing pro-British publicity. Control of overseas (non-American) financial transactions includes the allies as well as the enemies of North America. The concession of nonbelligerence to the United States is as far as Argentina has gone.

Elections on March 2

Eighteen National Deputies are due to be elected in Buenos Aires on March 2. Campaigning is to be restricted to meetings of legal parties on closed premises. The Communist Party was recently declared illegal. For seven days only open-air meetings will be allowed, but, in either case, advance authorization must be obtained from the police, indicating venue, speakers and subjects under discussion. A police officer will attend each authorized meeting. If the rules are infringed, in his opinion, he can dissolve the meeting and arrest "those responsible."

The rules are that there can be no discussion of international policy or reference to foreign authorities. Neither can there be any criticism of the Argentine Government's foreign policy. This ban applies to all campaigning and printed publicity.

The State of siege casts a shadow over Carnival, that great festival to which children and students look forward each February. No masks are to be allowed and there must be no facial disfigurement. Costumes and disguises must be carefully chosen to avoid offense to foreign citizens and subjects. The only concession is that "semi-msaks" may be used indoors.

How long will the state of siege last? It is a question every Argentine asks. It is asked outside, too. Last week the Minister of War ordered double pay for the military engaged in special duties for "the duration of the state of siege." It was made retroactive.

Houses for N. Y. Miners To Cost $5,000,000

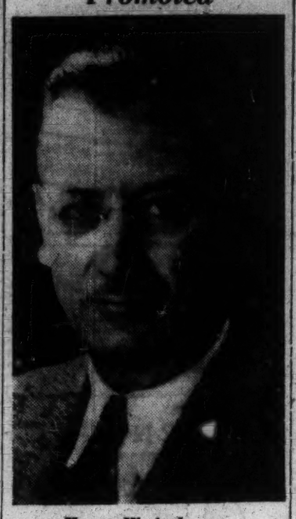
PORT HENRY, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—A $5,000,000 village of approximately 1,000 houses will be constructed between Mineville and Moriah Center, near this Essex County community, to meet expanding needs of Republic Steel Corporation's mining operations.

Plans, which include a school to accommodate 800 or more pupils, were announced following a conference yesterday of representatives of Federal and State agencies, the steel company and local governing bodies.

Financed entirely by the Federal Government, under Federal Housing Authority supervision, the project will be under way by early fall, conferees said.

Republic Steel spokesmen reported 1,200 additional men will be needed in mines of this vicinity by July, 1943.

Promoted



Homer W. Anderson

Superintendent of Schools of Omaha, Neb., who was elected President of the American Association of School Administrators at the recent meeting at San Francisco.

Chile's Course to Be Charted By Strong, Firm President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The election of Juan Antonio Rios to the Presidency opens up the question of future rule in Chile, which depends much on the war and equally as much on the personality of the new executive.

The war horizon is inscrutable but the character and personality of the new President are fairly open for all to read. Here is a leader who combines geniality with efficiency, who is strong in character and determined—sometimes ruthless—in action.

Señor Rios was a man who wanted to be President. He planned and worked prodigiously to that end. His great ability and his forthright views—for he believes in strong government—have never previously been of any great assistance to him among Radical friends in his years of campaigning, so that his triumph must be put down to some virtues with a national appeal.

Politically, the new President is as far to the Right as any Leftist dare go and hope simultaneously to retain his party ranking. This does not necessarily mean that he is conservative-minded or linked to reaction. On the contrary, he has stated his sincere belief in liberalism, even radicalism. The difference between him and many of his party is represented by his insistence on authority and ability at the fountain-head of government. He abhors "politiqeria"—the Spanish term for professional politics.

Why did Radicals and Socialists—even the Communists, with whom he will have no dealings—vote for a leader who will trample on many of their beds of roses? For one thing, because he was one of the few leaders of the Left who had a national following. Prospects were bleak for a purely party man when the Popular Front had been nationally and internationally discredited—at least in name—and when the cost of living had doubled within three years.

Natural Reaction

Former President Pedro Aguirre was a likeable leader but too many friends were allowed to crowd around him at the wheel of government with the result that direction and speed were lost. When a change was necessary it was only natural that the reaction should veer toward a captain, of whose ability and determination there was no doubt even if the ship's company had to sacrifice many former privileges.

Señor Rios also appeals at present to his supporters, including those of the extreme Left, because he will not hold back in enforcement of a program, though, incidentally, nothing tangible was presented to the electorate. He is a radical economist and subscribes to the nationalistic and "new deal" outlook of the old Leftist combination when known as the Popular Front. If it can be translated into practice he will do so, but he will reason it out first in the light of wartime and other obstacles. Radicals, socialists and communists—all know that Juan Antonio Rios "gets things done."

What of the background of the new President? Juan Antonio Rios—he is always referred to by these three names—is powerfully built and has a commanding presence. He keeps fit by active exercise. Differing from many Latin leaders, he prefers to get away from the political stuffiness of the cities into the big, open spaces of mountain and valley. The writer, on long week-end hikes, has often encountered Don Juan Antonio driving along country lanes, with his wife Marta, always happy and smiling, beside him at the wheel.

Graduate of Law School

But he enjoys his politics. Like most Latin politicians, Don Juan Antonio graduated as a lawyer. He comes from the southern province of Arauco, a member of the small middle class which founded the Radical Party. His early ambitions brought victory and humiliation. Fifteen years ago he co-operated with President Ibañez, his opponent in the recent election, and a few years afterward with Provisional President Carlos Davila in the "Hundred Days of Socialist Government."

For this waywardness his party expelled him—by 132 to 11 votes. The Alessandri Government accused him of revolutionary plotting. He was brought before the courts, but acquitted. When the Radical Party withdrew from the Alessandri national coalition the value of Rios in opposition was soon appreciated and it was not long before he was reinstated. So complete and rapid was his recovery that former President Pedro Aguirre gained his nomination by only a few votes. Rios ran him closely.

When Señor Aguirre was elected he immediately appointed Rios as the President of the Mortgage Credit Bank. He remained in that position until the eve of the recent elections. It was in this comparative retirement that he became once again dominant in party councils and gained a national reputation.

The new President has three children. Carlos, the eldest, is a military cadet; Fernando, second, is studying law; and Juan is still in junior school.

Hitler Picks Aids To Speed Output Of Reich Industry

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 28 (AP)—Friends and collaborators of Adolf Hitler and Richsmarshal Hermann Göring have been placed in key positions of Hitler's Economic General Staff in a shakeup to increase war production and meet the threat of the United States industrial might.

Reports from Germany said the changes involved Jacob Werlin, who is directly responsible to Hitler, Dr. Werner Mansfield, and Dr. Hans Fischböck. Under their direction, Germany is speeding the streamlining of industry and marshaling the utmost labor in the Reich as well as Axis-dominated Europe.

The Zurich publication, Die Weltwoche, said one of the most interesting personalities was Herr Werlin, who in January was named General Inspector of the motor car industry. The newspaper said the appointment presumably was made because Hitler wanted to increase the output of the industry, charged with production of tanks, motorcycles, and trucks.

The toughest job, Secretary of Labor, was entrusted to the Essener industrialist, Dr. Mansfield. Dr. Fischböck, associated with Reichsmarshal Göring in the four-year plan, became Commissioner of Price Fixing.

Die Weltwoche said a half-million schoolboys who will be graduated on Easter had been assigned to various work groups.

French Benevolent Society in England Observes Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The French Benevolent Society, founded in 1841 by the celebrated Count d'Orsay, will observe its centenary during the month of March. The celebration, recalls that during and after the Napoleonic Wars, from the Revolution onward, there was a steady stream of Frenchmen into England. Royalists fled when there was a republic, and Republicans took refuge when there was a monarchy. From the beginning of the last century the number of foreigners in London reached such dimensions that a Society was formed, known as "The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress." This is still in existence.

By 1844, the number of Frenchmen, professional men, industrialists, and workmen, in England, had reached such a total and so many were in poverty that the French Benevolent Society was founded.

During the past year this Society has passed through the gravest crisis of its long existence. Many of its financial supporters were mobilized, and are in prisoners-of-war camps. Business between the two countries has ceased since the Armistice of June, 1940. Dividends from securities in France are no longer paid. Fortunately the Central Committee of French Speaking Societies of New York, as well as the British Red Cross, have come to the rescue, and are helping poverty-stricken French residents in their hour of need.

A Bottleneck: Interpreters Of Japanese

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 28 (AP)—A handful of linguists in five universities are at work on one of the tightest bottle-necks in the war program—the training of Japanese interpreters and translators who are needed in numbers by military and civil agencies of government.

Joseph K. Yamagiwa, an American who teaches the Japanese language at University of Michigan, says existing facilities are sufficient to provide a mere trickle of men and women with even a vague knowledge of the subject.

The whole burden falls upon five or six "qualified" teachers here and in the universities of Columbia, Harvard, Washington and California, he explains, whereas it's properly a job for hundreds of instructors.

Each of these universities, according to Mr. Yamagiwa, can train only about 40 students a year. Michigan's 40 will represent the cream of 125 who applied for instruction. Most of the fortunate 40 had Phi Beta Kappa scholastic averages and are cramming into their schedules three or four times the amount of work normally permitted. Less brilliant students were turned down by the score.

To be blunt, Mr. Yamagiwa says, it's well-nigh impossible to step up the output of translators. Every available teacher and every facility is working at capacity.

Consider the problems he outlines:

Before a student can begin to read Japanese he must learn 1,800 basic symbols and pictographs.

Many Japanese vowel sounds are wholly unlike anything in the English language.

A smart student needs eight months to learn to speak simple sentences — like "What's your name?"

It takes five to 10 years to learn enough to understand a radio broadcast in Japanese.

A reading knowledge may be acquired in one to 10 years.

But, declares Mr. Yamagiwa, the Occidental scholar must spend half a lifetime to become "well-versed" in the Japanese language.

British Columbia Bars Uses of Cars By the Japanese

OTTAWA, Feb. 28 (CP)—Japanese living in the protected area of British Columbia were forbidden yesterday by a defense regulation to possess or use "any motor vehicle, camera, radio transmitter, radio receiving set, firearm, ammunition or explosive."

A sunset-to-sunrise curfew was ordered Feb. 26 with Japanese required to remain in their homes for that period each night.

Flower Shows Will Be Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Despite the cold weather and the gravity of the war situation, flower shows will be held throughout the Nation as usual this spring, most of them stressing "victory" gardens as a means for home gardeners to cooperate in the war program. They will start with the National Rose Show in Buffalo, N. Y., on March 6, 7 and 8.

Principal event of the season will be the twenty-ninth annual International Flower Show at Grand Central Palace here, March 16 to 21. Coincident with or immediately following will be the New England Spring Flower Show in Boston, Mass., the Philadelphia Flower Show, the National Flower and Garden Show in Chicago, the St. Louis Flower and Garden Show and dozens of others from coast to coast.

Horticulture of the entire country will be represented at the New York showing, the theme of which will be "These United States." A feature of the exposition will be "Victory" gardens, one-half vegetables and fruit and the other half flowers, illustrating how to plant economically, avoid waste and combine flowers, fruits and vegetables in good design. Conducted by the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists Club, it will include more than 350 competitive events.

Shriners Do Their Part In U. S. War Efforts

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—One hundred and fifty-nine Shrine Temples in North America are functioning as units in the war program, reports Imperial Potentate Thomas C. Law of the Shrine in North America.

Asserting at a banquet Feb 27 that some shrine units "have offered themselves intact to their local defense councils," Mr. Law told officials of the Imperial Divan of the Shrine, attending a two-day meeting, that Shriners "are working in every possible way to protect and defend the Government of the United States and its people."

Civilians Volunteer For Defense of Hawaii

HONOLULU, Feb. 28 (AP)—Army authorities said yesterday 10,221 civilians had volunteered for emergency military service on this (Oahu) Island in the event a last-ditch defense became necessary.

The volunteers are being classified and later will be instructed as to what to do if summoned.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

OAKLAND, CALIF. — Kindergarten teacher, private school for handicapped children; Christian Scientist; must play piano. THE DAVIS SCHOOL, 2736 Grande Vista Ave. And. 8363.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ATHLETIC DIRECTOR for coaching women's sports in four-year college; available for vacancy next school year; Christian Scientist required. Box W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—NURSE for school infirmary beginning June 15. Hospital training desirable. Christian Scientist required. Box R-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertising Book Match Factory
offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 228 M, 3433 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

LARGE paint and roofing manufacturer wants reliable men to sell direct to factories, schools, stores, homes at factory prices on credit; easy terms, big commissions; district manager position open for right man. Write Dept. B428, Madison Paint Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

PATENTS

BOAT BUILDING—Available for design and construction of Patrol, Torpedo and Rescue Boats, new patents, permitting drastic economies in assembly speed, shop space, labor cost and overseas freight. Ideal boat-building method for post-war pleasure craft. Box W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1504

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

APARTMENTS TO LET

EXCEPTIONAL
4 room suites with 2 bedrooms, modern kitchenettes — at very attractive rentals.
THE WARWICK
1450 Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner
Asp. 8168 NORDBLOM MGT

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. SUPT. KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 3-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $57.50 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sub-lease 7-rm. apt., large living room with fireplace, open porch; near Harvard Yard and Christian Science church. Kir. 7377.

FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE—Moderate size; beautiful view of CHARLES RIVER BASIN; conveniently located. For further details Tel. COM. 4854 (Mass.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

SCENIC bay home: fireplace, refrigerator; commute Baltimore or Washington. Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY, MASS.—For rent, Dana Hall section, charming 7-room house, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, lavatory, $100; Wellesley Hills duplex, 5 bedrooms, convenient location, $80. Olive Thornton, Wel. 0290-2473.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME WANTED in rural location for active grammar school girl of Anglo-Saxon parentage with opportunity to be useful; near school; financial compensation. Room 3802, 60 East 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large, comfortable room overlooking Fenway; private bath; quiet home atmosphere; price reasonable. 88 Fenway, S. 10. Entrance on Hemenway Street.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.). Apt. B-B—Attractively furnished studio type; sunny, private apt.; excellent location; business persons.

N. Y. C., 516 W. 113th St. (8 A)—Quiet double room; homelike; business men or couple; near Broadway. UN. 4-0229.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, comfortable, sunny room in private house; running water. ST 9-7740.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN WITH CAR, and servant, will share her Connecticut home. Write Box H-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN, 67 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C. (Apt. 1 B)—Large, light, homey rooms; opportunity for rest and study; nursing care; elderly folks welcomed; permanents. SChuyler 4-2015.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. No. 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 15 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER — Expert retoucher or operator and retoucher. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48 St., Union City, N. J.

Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Local Classified
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CORSETIERE, thoroughly exp.; also position for sales person for women's specialty shop. Box P-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box S-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FRANCES WATERMAN, 518 Thayer St., Providence, R. I., desires saleswoman, experienced and resourceful, to sell better-type dresses, and also college clothes, coats, suits, evening gowns. Apply by letter giving full information.

WANTED—A good cook, white woman, sleep in. SHIELDS, Box 733, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Glen Cove 4205.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Pittsburgh, Pa., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Pittsburgh. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.
Write Box W-42, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, well and favorably known, has opening for capable woman, due to expanding operations, with Sterling Silver; above average percentage income and bonus, permanent position, educational advisory service. Opportunity for rapid advancement. District Manager, Room 301, 378 Stuart Street, Boston. Apply 8-4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMMODATING COOK
for luncheons and dinners. Please call ALGonquin 1941 (Boston, Mass.)

COOK—Young colored woman; competent; good references; no laundry; sleep out. Alice D. Coleman, 1760 W. Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REFINED, capable, middleaged woman would like housekeeper pos. in adult home; refs. exch. Box A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO SERVICE SHOP
GOOD WORK FAIR PRICES
R. J. MacDonald, 709 Com. Av., Boston Lon. 7431

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERA SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT
Printing and Developing
Ralph Harris Co. (Boston's Popular Camera Store)
47 Bromfield St., Boston Mail Orders Filled

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BANKRUPT STOCK
Bought Out
10,000 yards drapery and tapestry material, suitable for furniture coverings and overdrapery. Value $2.50 to $3.00 per yard. Our price 59c per yard. Blankets, double and single, woolly, extra heavy and large, $3.98 value at $2.59. Sheets, 5-year wear Pepperell products, all sizes, at $1.25 each. Pillow cases 5 for $1.00. Ready Thursday, March 5. Open Thursdays and Saturdays until 9 p. m. Send in your check or money order to receive prompt delivery. Free delivery. Money refunded.
ECONOMY DRY GOODS
94 Broad Street, Marlboro, Massachusetts
Est. 41 years

PATTERNS for textile printing machines, in good condition; price reasonable for quick sale. May be seen by calling Kenmore 0775 (Boston).

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

2 BEDROOM SETS, living room furniture, kitchen set. First class condition. Must sell immediately. 141 Beaconsfield Rd., S-4, Brookline, Mass.

FURNISHINGS OF MY HOME offered for immediate sale; dining room suite, electric refrigerator, rugs and many other attractively priced pieces. MRS. J. H. WEER, 82 Fairway Rd., Brookline, Mass. Telephone BEAcon 0478.

JEWELRY

BLOODSTONE, the Birthstone for March. We purchase Diamonds, Jewelry and Silver. WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston. LIBerty 3917.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W 56, N.Y.C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

RUGS

ESTATE LIQUIDATION
Sale of choice Oriental rugs from the estate of the late Hagop Boyajian, of Boston. This collection consists of 87 scatter rugs to be sold for the Armenian General Benevolent Union as beneficiary by order of the executors of the estate. A good opportunity to possess one or more of these scatter rugs. Rugs are at Room 431, Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Tel. Liberty 6749.

RUGS FOR SALE

PRIVATE party must sacrifice several beautiful genuine Oriental rugs, never been used. Aspinwall 3703, PARKER.

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3584. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

CASH PAID FOR YOUR OLD TYPEWRITER. CALL HAN 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

OSCAR COSTANZO CO.
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
Antiques Restored—Mattresses Renovated
Rug Cleaning
Phone Sta. 2813 51 Henshaw St., Brighton, Mass.

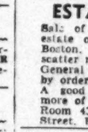
Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. B-6236
2026½ 1st AVE. N. · BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

E. E. FORBES & SONS
PIANO COMPANY
403 North 20th Street
Pianos, Records, everything in musical line, Electric Ranges, Refrigerators, Washing Machines and Bendix.
BRANCHES
Anniston—Decatur—Montgomery



Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 9th Avenue South 7-7117

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6061, 8 to 5 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

ELECTRIK MAID
Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
Delicious Food Served
7 A. M. till 9 P. M.
1014 S. 20th 7-3871 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
TRY OUR 100% WHOLE WHEAT BREAD
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores PHONE 7-0180

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4123

PREMIER PRINTING COMPANY
S. B. Klippell, President
Jno. S. Westler, Vice-President
Printers, Publishers, Bookbinders
912-914 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
Telephone 9-1962

MOBILE

Eat at
MORRISON'S
Good food at reasonable prices and excellent service

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
· SILVERSMITHS
· SINCE 1879
Phone 86
1311 Fowler Street

NICK KLIP
Electrical Contracting Co.
Everything Electrical
6 S. Jackson St. Phone Dexter 18

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We will have on display a complete showing of outdoor furniture in a few days. Let us supply your needs.
FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE COMPANY

More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 173

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street C-4548

Seeds Pet Supplies
We are Headquarters
VESTERGAARDS
SEED STORE
9575 19 Monroe St.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

THE STORE OF UNUSUAL GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
TALLIES, PLACE CARDS, FAVORS
STATIONERY
Stone's Stationery and Gift Shop

You Must Drive Your Car Longer
Let us SERVICE it—with Genuine Factory Parts—Factory Trained Mechanics
DODGE and PLYMOUTH
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641

DAYTONA BEACH

claire andrews, inc.
Sportswear
Dresses
Coats
622 Seabreeze Blvd. Phone 242

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

Kokanour
REG. REAL ESTATE BROKER
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
225 SOUTH ANDREWS AVENUE

Rowley Battery & Electric
Willard Batteries
Delco Remy-Auto Lite
Official Parts and Service
615 N. E. 1st St. Phone 1535

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

FORT MYERS

Fort Myers Builders Service
LUMBER
PAINTS
MILLWORK

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
18 S. Laura Phone 5-8082

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 2 STORES —
There is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 73 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8401
Miami Beach 1453 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 612

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
Heinz 57 Varieties and many other Monitor advertised products.
Pineapple Ave. Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
452 West 11th Street Phone 2885

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
BEACH WEAR
AT FIVE POINTS

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS
338 MAIN STREET

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
1119 CENTRAL AVE.

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ Inc
330 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"42 Years in St. Petersburg"

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

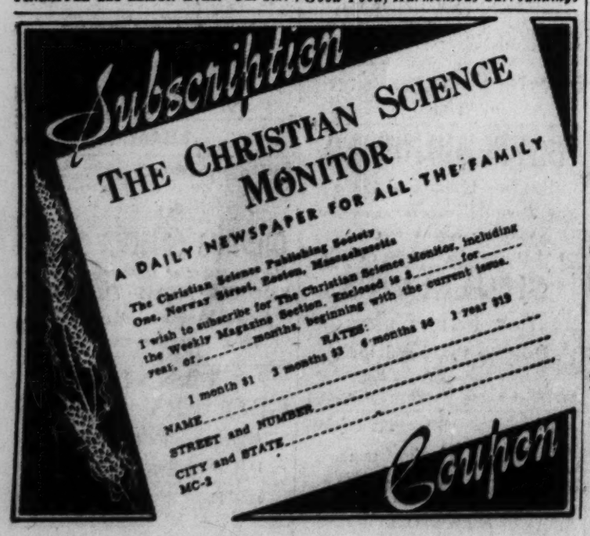
WOLF BROS. Inc.
Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH — FLORIDA

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
200 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

Watches, Diamonds Silverware
KRAUSS, Jewelers
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 9436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO 2. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 Insurance Only
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
285 Peachtree Street

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2880 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

For your Government, plant a Victory Garden!
FERTILIZER BULBS
SEEDS PLANTS
GARDEN TOOLS
Karsten-Denson Co.
Phone 5411 519 Third St.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery and Delicatessen
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

Office Supplies
American Printing Co.
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP Thalson
Bill Hunt's Super Service
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9628 and 8511

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We protect your linen in every way.
Quality First is our motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse Butter Eier
STREITGASSE 8
(DAIRY)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOVELTIES IN WOOLLEN CLOTHS FOR
Ladies' Wear, also
Silks and Embroidery
Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 38.639

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RU DU RHONE 98

INTERLAKEN

(R) RAEUBER & CO.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

BISCUITS EPICERIE des PAMIERS CHOCOLATS
SPECIALITES CONSERVES
Novidan: Van Gulan ... 32 Petit Chêne

ZURICH

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Münchhalden—Gärtnerstrasse 7.
Tel. 2.18.92 Alle Gipserarbeiten
Spezialität: Unterlagsböden für Linoleum
(PLASTERER)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Postaloszidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON.
Receiving Depot 208 Grey Street
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Rd., Maritzburg Phone 3387

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
853 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 & 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472, West St.

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

Union of South Africa

GERMISTON
(Continued)

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less Air-conditioned Throughout Gay Modern Café
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6518 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 22-0911 JOHANNESBURG 3204

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
57 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NEW ADDRESS:
Workmen's Premises, 69 MARKET ST., Office as Gen. S. Branch
Dry Pounds 22-0567 Heavy Pounds 42-2933 32-1837
Dry Pounds 44-2480 Heavy Pounds 42-3857

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co.
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

TREASURES of ELOFF St.
The House for Presents
HANDBAGS
SYNTHETIC JEWELLERY
CULTURED PEARLS
TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.
Walter Mansions, Eloff Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 & 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at
Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods At the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4309

W. Goodwin & Co.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying, Motor Trimming, Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644—Night Phone 4428
373, Longmarket Street

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209, Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262 and 2697

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort

Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. 4. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £73,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 100 Pitt Street, Sydney

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
230 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1503

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Haidy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET First Floor
B. 1380 Entrance to Wynyard Station

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding in Stationery consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9076

SYDNEY—Manly

MEET ME AT
MISS ALLEN'S
28 The Corso, Manly,
for lunch or tea
XU. 3534

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweller
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3471 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
VERA VERE MU 5008
OFFICES SUPPLIED
336 Flinders Lane

SEE NEXT PAGE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

ROSES
We specialize in richly blooming rose trees. Come see them!
Free Catalogue Sent on Request.
Melbourne M 5766
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6163-4-5 3 Lines
CENT 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

Rindless Bacon
Havelock Flour
Brockhoff Biscuits
J. TOLLNER & SON
GROCERS
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Winsor 2345 Delivery to Local Districts

MELBOURNE—St. Kilda

Telephone LA 3314; After Hours XW 1589
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY
THE GUM LEAF
ART FLORISTS
MRS. E. M. TEATHER
George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street
ST. KILDA

MELBOURNE—Toorak

Mrs M. Brown
Phone Win. 7284
Ladies' and Children's Dressmaker and Draper
Underwear—Hosiery
481 TOORAK VILLAGE

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
903 Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 45-655

Printing, Etc.
The FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Road, Henderson
(Phone)

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., East Auckland Phone 43-797

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-886

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1233 Gt. North Rd. Phone 26154 Pt. Chevalier Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

For your new
Courtenay Radio
Turnbull & Jones Ltd.
Wellesley Street. E. Phone 42-810

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are
The Quality Meat People

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP
Shop: Hereford Court
Factory: 123A Cashel Street (Opp. Ballantynes)
Full Catering Service for Weddings and Parties
Decorated Cakes sent throughout New Zealand and Abroad
TELEPHONE: 33-478

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St Phone 41-387

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. WOLESWORTH ST COURTENAY PLACE TARANAKI ST

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

Daily Features Page

Daily Quotation

Our doubts are traitors
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt..
—SHAKESPEARE

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What type of vehicle is considered "essential to civilian transportation?"

2. What drastic change in the nation's labor laws is now being sought in Congress?

3. Who is the new United States Ambassador to Russia?

4. What European city is teaching seventh and eighth grade schoolboys how to operate street cars, owing to a labor shortage?

5. Merchant shipping losses of all nations from the start of the war to Jan. 1, 1942, were estimated at (2,000,000 tons, 36,500,000 tons, 14,000,000 tons). Which estimate is approximately correct?

6. Where did the first attack upon United States soil in this war occur?

7. What per cent of the nation's total possible adult audience heard President Roosevelt's fireside chat last Monday night?

8. Who were the outstanding actors of 1941, according to Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences?

9. What plan does Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, advocate to accomplish a summer victory over Hitler?

10. Is the level of living in the United States expected to drop below the lowest point of the great depression period?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere On This Page)

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Bicycles have been classified in this manner by Price Administrator Henderson. He requested manufacturers not to increase prices on present models above Jan. 15 levels.

2. Demands have been made in Congress for the abolition of the 40-hour week and elimination of time and a half for overtime following work stoppages in factories producing war supplies.

3. Admiral William Harrison Standley.

4. Vienna.

5. 14,000,000 tons is the correct figure.

6. The shelling of the California coast by a Japanese submarine last Monday night which caused only slight damage.

7. Approximately 61,365,000 adults in the U. S., or 78.1 per cent of the total possible adult audience, heard President Roosevelt's fireside chat February 23.

8. Gary Cooper and Joan Fontaine. Cooper received a gold statuette for his work in "Sergeant York." Miss Fontaine's award was for her performance in "Suspicion."

9. Believing that Hitler could "be destroyed by summer," the Russian Ambassador said: "Only by simultaneous offensive operations on two or more fronts separated by long distances could Hitler's forces be disposed of and that is why Hitler would dislike such operations."

10. Price Administrator Henderson predicted this would be the case because so much of the nation's productive capacity would cost the country more than $50,000,000,000 this year and $75,000,000,000 in 1943.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

Sis's patriotism
Should win a silver cup
The trouble is that its results
Don't seem to measure up.

In Lighter Vein

Shakespeare on the Automobile

"Whence is this knocking?" (Macbeth II:2)

"Will this gear ne'er be mended?" (Troilus and Cressida, I:1)

"Thou has wore out thy pump." (Romeo and Juliet. II:4)

"How the wheel becomes it!" (Hamlet IV:5)

"And here an engine fit for my proceeding." (Two Gentlemen of Verona, III:1).

"You shall see how I handle her." (Measure for Measure, V:1)

"To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first." (Henry VIII:1)

"O most wicked speed!" (Hamlet I:2)

"How dost thou know that constable?" (Measure for Measure, II:1)

"This Lapwing runs away with the Shell." (Hamlet V:2)

"Which of you know Ford of this town?" (Merry Wives of Windsor, I:3)

Worse

Father: "I'm afraid your young man is living beyond his means."

Daughter: "Oh, no, daddy. He hasn't any."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Commercial Candor

"To inspect these coats is an inducement to purchase something different."—Advt. in New Zealand paper spotted by Punch.

Daily Anecdote

The Setback

The year after coming to Nebraska, in 1888, William Jennings Bryan delivered fifty speeches against the Republican candidate for Governor. The candidate, however, was elected by a large majority.

After the election Bryan was scheduled to make a speech and Governor Thayer (whom he had tried to defeat) presided.

It was a varied program, consisting of songs and speeches and vaudeville numbers. It was the first time the great commoner had been in the presence of the Governor, and he wondered whether the Governor felt any resentment toward him because of his campaign attacks.

At last Bryan's turn was reached. The Governor, having been prompted by another man, arose and said, "The next person on the program is W. J. Bryan," and as Bryan came forward, the Governor stepped toward him, smiled and extended his hand.

The "Champion of Lost Causes" felt pleased that the Governor harbored no resentment and grasped his hand warmly, as the Governor drew Bryan toward him and whispered, "Quick! Tell me, do you speak, sing or dance?"

He intimated he had never even heard of William Jennings Bryan.

Just for Fun

Reamer Keller

The "launched" committee

Know Your Camera—*Lens' Speed*

Cameras come equipped with lenses known as f.7.7, f.6.3, f.4.5, f.3.5, f.2, etc. The f.6.3 lens, for example, is about four times as fast as what is known as a "single" lens, such as those on most box-type cameras.

An f.4.5 lens is twice as fast as the f.6.3; the f.3.5 is one and two thirds times as fast as the f.4.5, and the f.2 lens is three times as fast as the f.3.5. With such a fast lens as this, and with fast shutter and film, it would be possible to take pictures under almost any light conditions. For it tends to lengthen the photographic day, even into the hours when lights are turned on in the homes.

With an f.2 anastigmat lens, one can take pictures indoors, of stage performances, track and gymnasium events, and so on. The f.4.5 lens also permits good indoor pictures. It must be remembered that even the faster lenses can be stopped down by adjusting the shutter, so that pictures at all times of day—even in brightest sunlight—are possible.

Brevities

Grit: We learn that a brand new buggy, with red wheels, can be bought for $152. Additional accessories, such as whip, harness, radio, and a horse or two, come extra.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An old-timer is the one who can remember when the only thing one could get out of the Government was a package of free garden seed.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is my defence; and my* GOD *is the rock of my refuge.*
—Ps. 94:22

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Understanding Friend

Detroit

Several young newsboys in the northwest section of the city had built a shed to protect themselves and their newspapers during the stormy weather. Not long ago, the shed was accidently burned and as the flames enveloped the roughly built shelter, one little lad looked on in dismay as his entire stock in trade went up in flames.

A man in the crowd, witnessing the incident, saw the look of consternation on the little fellow's face. He quickly took a quarter from his pocket and quietly addressing the crowd said, "The boy has lost his papers. I am starting a fund for him. Can you afford a dime?" Immediately dimes came forth from the pockets of the bystanders and in no time the little business man turned homeward with a happy smile on his face and a "Thank you, sir."

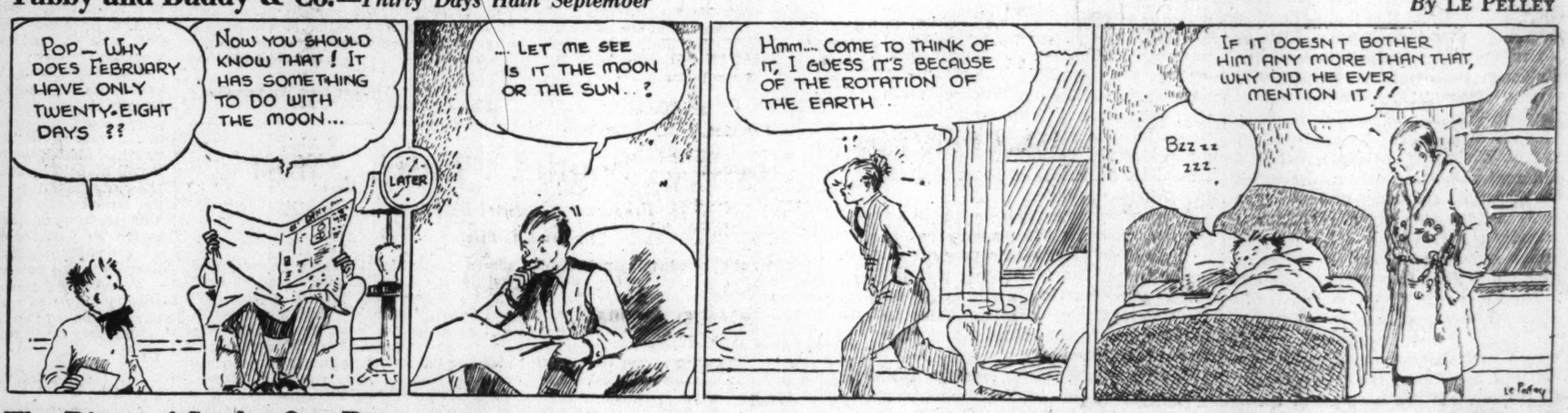
Wide World

Canine Kay Kyser

Vixen, who's part collie and part cocker spaniel, gave this imitation of the famous "Professor of the College of Musical Knowledge" at a New York pet dog show.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thirty Days Hath September*

By LE PELLEY


POP—WHY DOES FEBRUARY HAVE ONLY TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS ??
NOW YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT! IT HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE MOON...
LATER
... LET ME SEE IS IT THE MOON OR THE SUN..?
HMM.... COME TO THINK OF IT, I GUESS IT'S BECAUSE OF THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH
IF IT DOESN'T BOTHER HIM ANY MORE THAN THAT, WHY DID HE EVER MENTION IT!!
BZZ-ZZ ZZZ

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Logical Place*

By RODGERS

The Boss was late getting home from school today - "He's stopped somewhere along the way!" I decided -
Now, let's see, if we were only up North I could locate him in two shakes of a pup's tail!"
"First, I'd see if he'd stopped to play at Jimmy's house and if I didn't find him there I'd look in at the ball field and the playground -"
"Or, if it were a real hot day - say like today - - - -."
"Oh boy! I know where he is!"
I should have figured that out sooner! Pshaw!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off to Jingle Town*

By THE HAGERS

I SAID, "WHERE IS THIS JINGLE TOWN? DO I SWIM UP THE STREAM OR DOWN?"
"DOWN STREAM. THE DISTANCE YOU COULD SKIM IF YOU WOULD FLY INSTEAD OF SWIM."
"WHY DON'T YOU LEARN TO SWIM?" SAID I. "WE DUCKS WOULD RATHER SWIM THAN FLY."
"WE PIGEONS, MISTER, CAN'T COMPETE WITH DUCKS," HE COOED, WITH BIG WEB FEET.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Price, Vichy?

Washington manifestly is weighing the cost of continued relations with the Pétain Government. The State Department hastened to deny a report from Nazi-controlled Paris that there is a rift, and President Roosevelt at his press conference intimated that it was a Berlin attempt to drive a wedge between Washington and Vichy. But later Sumner Welles declared Vichy has been warned about furnishing war materials to the Axis and has given renewed assurances that its neutrality will be maintained.

Probably no policy of the United States is so little understood as the effort to fight a diplomatic delaying action against the Axis through Vichy. Millions of Americans look upon it as plain appeasement. Yet it has been sanctioned by the President, who certainly is no appeaser. Even if the State Department is not ready to give its reasons for sticking to Vichy it might be well at this time to add up some of the known factors in Washington's calculations of Vichy's diplomatic assets and liabilities.

One line of reasoning is implicit in the President's statement about Berlin's hand in the latest report of a rift: If Berlin would like to get Ambassador Leahy out of Vichy, that itself proves it is to the advantage of the United States to keep him there. Advocates of the policy claim that it has blocked Nazi efforts to take over the French colonies and fleet.

They point to the evidence that Washington's estimate of General Weygand was better than that made by the Nazis, who finally forced him out when he would not give up North Africa. They stress the fact that Hitler is not getting everything he wants out of Pétain, and argue that he gets less by reason of American relations with Vichy. They ask, "Would you rather have the Nazis occupying all of France and her strategically placed colonies?"

Some opponents of the policy bluntly answer, "Yes, for then Frenchmen would more plainly perceive the Nazi hand than when it is hid in the Vichy glove." They add: "If it wasn't to the Nazis' advantage to have Pétain—and Darlan—as puppets, they would take over openly." One can recognize that Nazi occupation of all of France is not an alternative to be lightly precipitated; one can concede that whether Washington gets more out of Pétain than Berlin does is a question of judgment, and still feel that more attention should be called to the price of Vichy.

For the United States this defensive diplomacy has demanded support of a regime which if pro-French rather than pro-Nazi is still anti-democratic. This is a moral cost many are reluctant to pay. While it is not apparent how a different policy could have prevented the disastrous surrender of Indo-China to Japan, the anomaly of maintaining friendly relations with a Government which has rendered and is rendering such aid to America's enemies is plain.

The Vichy policy has also kept Washington from giving open recognition to the Free French movement, which would have been tremendously helpful to it in winning many Frenchmen. Conversely aid has been given to the Pétain regime in holding the allegiance of French democrats, while it continued to give more aid to the Axis. Today this position has reached a climax of inconsistency if not of danger in which a denouement cannot be long postponed.

The Little Brooks

The little brooks are singing. Songs of freedom as the ice fetters are unlocked by the first touch of spring sunshine. Full of crystal-clear water, they swing, they swirl, they rush down rugged slopes to linger in the valleys. Giving gay tinkle, they call woods to wake. Winding through farm lands, they challenge the farmers to rise up and sow.

A catkin for a cargo. An ice-snapped twig for a skiff. Not spanned by arches but crossed by old gray planked bridges. Waterbrooks for which "the hart panteth" and to which the cattle come for drink.

Friendly little brooks, where boys first cast their line with dangling worm. Fishermen's brooks for wading when the south wind blows softly and bird song is rhapsody in blue. Song sparrows trilling in black alders. Redheaded woodpeckers tapping out a tune.

Clear, cold water flowing over white pebbles such as David picked for his sling from Palestine's lovely Kedron.

Despite the boom town news from Washington, it is not true that lobbyists, in keeping with their name, are sleeping in lobbies.

"Oscars" in Wartime

Wendell Willkie and the war shared attention with the winners of "Oscars" as the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences held its annual banquet on Thursday evening. A record crowd of 1,600 persons attended the Academy's first award dinner since the United States became actively engaged in battle. The subdued atmosphere of the customarily glamorous occasion, the principal speech, and the presence of many men in uniform signified the maturity and seriousness with which the American film is prepared to meet a period of grave events.

Part of Mr. Willkie's speech was devoted to defending Hollywood against "the slings and arrows of outrageous congressmen," as the newspaper PM put it. More eloquent even than Mr. Willkie's championing of the cinema, however, are Hollywood's own best endeavors, which defend themselves and the industry. The voting of awards to John Ford's "How Green Was My Valley" and to Gary Cooper for his performance in "Sergeant York" may be taken as an indication of the American film makers' respect for their own best and most distinguished work. To a lesser extent, this is true of most of the other choices.

The film capital is not and has not been unaware of its part in the international crisis. As Mr. Willkie pointed out, Hollywood was "among the first to appreciate fully the true American (anti-Axis) sentiment and to offer pictures reflecting the vicious character of Nazi plotting and violence." Today, Hollywood is contributing men to the Nation's defense and entertainment to the Nation's morale. Between last Thursday and the next Academy award banquet, Hollywood's greatest responsibility—greater even than continued production of defense and other propaganda pictures—will be to make films lofty, beautiful, entertaining, and cinematically excellent. Doubtless the determination is to make them equal and, if possible, surpass the recorded best among distinguished American films.

Give It to the F. B. I.

There are a number of better ways of spending $100,000 than by renewing the appropriation asked in the House of Representatives for continuance of the Dies Committee.

This committee occasionally in the past has served a useful purpose. But its methods have not always been those to inspire confidence. Its investigators, on the basis of loose generalization, have blackened the reputation of many who were given little chance to defend themselves; in recent weeks the outgivings of the committee have overlapped the functions of other Federal investigatory agencies.

A potentially valuable job might be done in exposing the present sources and channels of pro-Axis propaganda in the United States. Another and distinctly important job is being done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in rounding up enemy aliens and plotters on specific evidence.

To the first of these jobs the Dies Committee already has made some contribution. Testimony of George E. Deatherage before the committee furnished part of the basis on which this former leader of the Knights of the White Camellia has been excluded from work for the United States Navy Department. But the evident reluctance with which Mr. Dies and his committee went into the activities of the various American Fascist groups after a long preoccupation with the Communists and their fellow-travelers has been followed by weeks of talk without action since the Axis Nations became declared enemies of the United States.

In fact, during the very months when the F. B. I. needed its every man to protect the Nation against sabotage and conspiracy, a number of its agents have had to be detailed to the investigation of a long list of citizens placed under suspicion by the Dies Committee because they belonged to organizations which in some instances included also such outstanding Americans as former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, William Allen White, and Carter Glass.

If the immediate task is to protect America from saboteurs and other enemy agents, the F. B. I. is the agency for that job. The need for this purpose is not hearsay testimony or promises of sensational disclosures that may tip off the quarry. The need is for actual evidence presented to grand juries without publicity until there are indictments and arrests. The $100,000 for the Dies Committee is an item that could very well be saved or transferred to the F. B. I.

Our Readers Say—

Fighting for World Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Long ago when man first learned to dream, he had a dream of freedom, security, the right to do what he wanted to do when he wanted to do it. That dream has come down through the countless centuries.

In the history of the United States alone this dream has proved an inspirational flame that brought a hardy little band across a great ocean to a trackless wilderness. It was the dream which kept them going in the face of untold miseries and tribulations that confronted them on every side. As time went on and the little band grew until it spread along the eastern coast, it was still this dream that prompted the people to put into writing the very soul of this great and wonderful idea. It was this that gave them the foresight to put into writing also the brake on how these things should be used, and provided room for changes which might come in the future. They put these things down in words understandable to all men.

From this dream came the reality of America as it is today. The boundless resources, the miracles of growth and production. The communication system, the homes, the schools, yes, the very heartbeat of this country was founded on the dream.

Once before when our right to keep this dream was challenged, we united as one man to fight for it. We were successful then in the extent that we kept the dream, but we did not have the foresight to give this dream to the whole world, so that others too could live as Americans do. Maybe the reason was that we were not ready to give it. Maybe it was because we were not sure that they were ready to take it. Whatever the reason, it is clear that we shall have to fight again to preserve this dream. The sons of America do not have hate in their hearts for their brothers who march against them because they have a different dream. They never have, because they know that those they take up arms against are fighting for something they love and hold dear. They have only in their hearts a grim resolution that this American way of dreaming shall not go down for some other way.

The boys that go now want only that the whole world shall come to know this dream, that one flag shall wave over all lands, the flag of freedom, that one tongue shall be spoken in all lands, the tongue of liberty, that one teaching shall be taught in all lands—the teaching of the dreams of men.

The fight for peace after the fight for war will be the greatest fight. This is the fight you who cannot go now shall have to fight for us.

ONE WHO WILL SOON BE CALLED UP
Portland, Ore.

Promise and Opportunity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

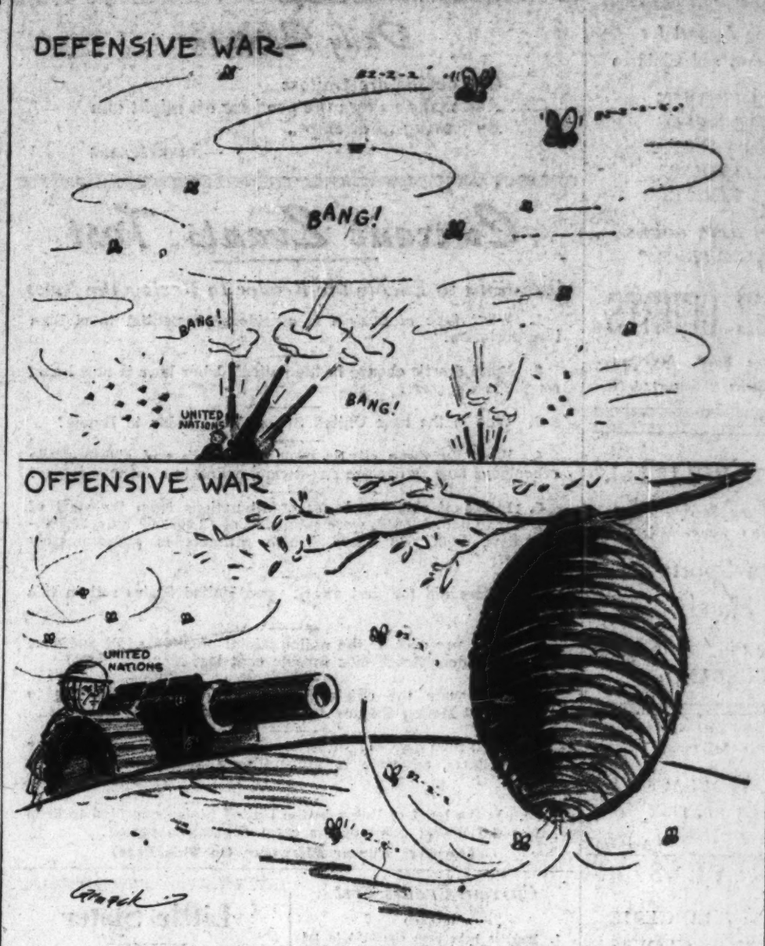
For something over twenty years I have enjoyed reading your excellent newspaper, always with increasing admiration, instruction, joy and correct information, especially during times of crises.

Often I have thought I should write you a word of appreciation; but it took your excellent leading editorial, "Promise, Challenge, Opportunity," quite the finest thing of its kind I've ever read, to put it over.

The old provincial type of nationalism is very definitely on its way out, if you can only continue to awaken us continually to this new modern world-idea of citizenhood. We must all become conscious of our united all-inclusive world citizenship which current world events must fast mature. E. W. P.
New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Take Your Choice



Post-War Ambassadors of Good Will?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with great interest in the Monitor the account of the trip made by Vojta Beneš into Northern Saskatchewan, Canada, where he met refugees from the Sudetenland in the Bright Sand Settlement. I have been corresponding with some of these very people and am enclosing a few of their letters. These may be of interest to some of your readers, and will certainly demonstrate the need of our befriending these worthy people who have come to our continent. We may not have ample "bottom land" to offer to these strangers in the far north of our continent, but we can offer them the warmth of friendship through letters and books, and current magazines which their fertile minds so crave. In some instances we may even be able to help by sharing with them the comfort of heavy woolens we have stored away in our attics which have become outmoded, for style is of no consequence in Bright Sand with bitterly cold weather prevailing.

If encouragement can reach these settlers, they will continue in their valiant struggle with a new heart; and be ready to take their places in the postwar period as ambassadors of good will to help combat the hatreds and bitterness which must not be allowed to "lose the peace."

(Mrs.) ALICE DAY WHITTEMORE
Belmont, Mass.

Excerpts follow of letters received by Mrs. Whittemore from one Sudeten family who are now refugees in Saskatchewan.

Dear Mrs. W:

Very much work, necessary on account of these very cold days, has made it impossible for me to write sooner to thank you for the boxes of warm things received by us at Christmas. I would like to hope that it is not too late. The warm clothes made us very happy. Since 1937 we have not had such a nice Christmas evening! The many things which we had missed we found, so the overalls, sweaters, gloves, scarves, and afghan—we use them all already!

All the terrible conditions which we found here on our arriving in 1939 were not so hard to handle successfully as these recent days and nights with the temperature 60° below zero. Yet we would prefer to be here in Canada at 60° than to be under Hitler in Sudetenland. A very important part of life is lost because the world didn't understand in time what Hitler meant when he took Sudetenland. How happy we would be if the war finds soon the end, and if Hitler is overwhelmed!

We are of German blood. We do like our beautiful native land. We do like the real German nation. But we do see how Hitler played a dreadful game, and made a travesty of the whole nation. We know that it will not be Hitler himself who must pay for that, but it will be paid by the German nation. That knowledge makes us sad. And so I come to the second cause (i. e., reason) that your kindness to us at Christmas has made us so happy. We who are German Czechoslovakians are twice over glad to have good friends like you in this new world.

When better days come we will speak more about the kind of world we need from this day on—the world of the future.

With very many thanks to you from all of us, R. R. and M. R.

Bright Sand, Saskatchewan

Dear Mrs. W:

I thank you for those nice presents which I got from you. I was very glad to see this nice clothing. I'm very proud of it! But I was happiest when I saw those nice stamps on the parcels, for I collect stamps. I can put these nice stamps in my stamp album. I like stamps as each one tells an interesting story.

Many thanks for all and good wishes.

E. R.
Bright Sand, Saskatchewan (Aged 13)

North . . South . . East . . West

Preserving Normal Balances

By Frank L. Perrin

In the midst of directed and commendable agitation designed to arouse the people of our own and allied countries to a realization of their responsibilities in time of peril, there are defensible reasons why normal social balances must be preserved and maintained. Neither individually nor collectively have the patriotic defenders of what we regard as the established order become obsessed with the mistaken sense that the present war, embracing and terrible as it is, will destroy the social, cultural, and productive structure which devotion to right ideals and worthy ambitions has erected. We have, at last, reached that point in our experience where the task to be undertaken is comprehended in its actual proportions. With this understanding comes the proper estimate of the effort to be made in accomplishing what must be undertaken.

All of us, from time to time, have found ourselves face to face with some unexpected but unavoidable emergency. We have realized that the demand was for efforts which we may have regarded as beyond our strength and requiring courage beyond any previous experience. If we have succeeded, and when we have succeeded, it is because we have gone forward with confidence, with sublime trust, and within full possession of our normal strength and faculties. Courage and confidence are the inspirations imparted by sanity and understanding. Their counterfeits are the rapid outbursts of inflammatory rage and stupid desperation.

* * *

But, one asks, how are we, in a season of emergency, and threatened crisis, to attain and, once attained, to preserve and implement these desired qualities of thought and conviction. Many proffer advice and counsel, and many will seek to profit by the proffered persuasions. Yet we may all finally discover that a continuation, so far as possible, of our usual orderly course is the surest counter-balance in preserving our mental and spiritual equilibrium. The student preparing for final examinations, the runner fitting himself for a hundred-yard dash, and the marksman awaiting the test ahead, are best equipped if they have not allowed the thought of defeat or failure to touch them.

Those of us who have had some experience in the sections of the country in which pioneers, land-seekers and immigrants were challenging storm, flood, drought and unavoidable scarcity in the determined effort to establish homes and schools and crude places of worship, still carry the memory of individual courage displayed and of hardships and privations bravely endured. But there was, it must be admitted, a separating and dividing line even then. There were those who faltered, fearfully declining to stand against what seemed to be unequal odds. It was not these who built the new empire, either along the Atlantic coast or in the newer regions farther west. It is to those who felt no fear of defeat that the silent monuments marking the establishment of democratic government have been erected.

Ardent and perhaps sincere observers of the trends of public thought and sentiment in the United States have, in the effort to be helpful, condemned what they have appraised as a prevalent and persistent lack of alertness and awareness. These, where and if they prevail, are not highly commendable. But inexpert appraisal and diagnosis may not always be dependable. Condemnation should await convincing or conclusive proofs. The veteran who has successfully weathered more than one serious and trying crisis is best qualified, it must be admitted, to formulate his own plan and method of offense and defense. It is not always the tiller at the outer door or upon the roof who threatens most or talks loudest, who successfully guards the temple.

* * *

Those who would justify the appraisals of well-intentioned critics and alarmists will have little patience with those who choose to accept at its face value the inherited and ingrained loyalty of our friends and neighbors, and to estimate at its true worth their determination to protect and defend the institutions which are their inheritance. Faith in America is insecure unless we have faith in Americans. This faith we profess. This faith is enduring.

Our universal enlistment in the undertaking to which we are now called demands all that we have in consecrated effort. And yet we need not forget that in the aftermath of war new obligations will remain to be met. The structure which shelters the vital things of our democracy must be preserved at whatever sacrifice to expediency, whatever surrender to emotional fear.

The anchor of the ship of state rests securely where our forebears cast it. It insures safety and stability if we of today see to it, now and in the future, that the balance of controlling power in the pilot house is maintained, even in time of crisis or imposed danger.

The Wide Horizon

Still Rolling on Rubber

By Walter Robb

LOS ANGELES

We are but recent observers homeside, having come to Los Angeles from nearly thirty-five years' residence in the Philippines. Perhaps we see with untutored eyes, or perhaps we don't; and if we don't, evidence is somewhat overwhelming in this city that when newspapers and radio-news commentators tell of losses by the Allies of one rubber port after another, the news makes no practical impression. Of course, the balmy winter climate is as inveigling as the excellence of the highways; there is unusual temptation to keep the cars rolling.

Californians really wish to co-operate in the war effort. They are just not quite aware, it seemed to me, that use of their cars as usual is not, strictly speaking, complete co-operation. I am wondering whether this attitude is general in the United States.

The vast area of Los Angeles County is a factor in the problem here. Men and women drive long distances from their homes to work in the war-industries plants; habitually they drive alone, or sometimes with another person. There seem to be large neighborhoods not regularly serviced by streetcars, interurban lines, or busses; the situation could hardly be otherwise with at least one car in every garage and a garage for every home.

We have, for example, friends living in Beverly Hills. They have thoughtfully expressed a willingness to garage their cars for the duration, in favor of jitney service to and from their office—but as yet no one has organized such a service. So these friends go ahead using their cars.

* * *

I have watched streams of private cars here in Los Angeles pass me at noon, while I waited for a bus from Wilshire to Hollywood. Few had two persons in them, all were five-passenger cars hurrying some person, very rarely two persons, home to lunch and back to work, and I dare say, over distances of fifteen to twenty-five miles.

We had this experience recently:

We had been invited by friends to spend the week end with them at their home in Highland Park, to go on Saturday and return on Sunday. They came to get us in a big car. Our first destination proved to be Van Nuys, twenty-five miles away, to pick up our friends' son, a soldier, and take him home to dinner. Then it was at least twenty miles home and by 4 o'clock we were there.

After dinner we drove the boy back to his barracks in Van Nuys, twenty miles as if it were twenty blocks, and in coming back, made a detour of five miles in order to see some rare Hollywood sight; so that the return trip topped twenty-five miles.

On our first trip back from Van Nuys, in the afternoon, it was shift-hour at the war plants and one or two traffic jams were encountered on the four-lane thoroughfares. Meantime, on one track parallel with our route, few interurban cars were seen. Might there not be a service for war-plant employees? we wondered. But our friends did not; they said the interurban charged too much, and that they never used the streetcars because only "riffraff" did that.

Retreads bought recently at $4 per tire are now selling at $12. Beyond this, however, the actual rubber-supply situation tells our friends no story. We believe them a typical family out here, willing to aid in the war effort. That is beyond doubt. But one branch of this family, a former judge and his wife, will drove from Santa Inez, more then 200 miles up-State, for a fishing excursion, and perhaps somewhere else for deer, before tuning up for the Spring drive back to their home in Denver, 1,400 miles away. Meantime, their local driving here will perhaps average sixty to 100 miles a day. In fact, no reckoning is made of it at all; some place is wanted to be reached, however trivial the reason, so the car is invoked to reach it.

* * *

Over this same week end, Kuala Lumpur was falling to the enemy, with tin and rubber and bauxite and such little things affected. Singapore was soon to fall, and Sumatra. Newspapers and commentators told all, to listeners environmentally inhibited from grasping the drab facts' significance.

Our conclusion is that the American public will co-operate heroically in mitigating the effects of these losses on our war effort, when they learn what co-operation means and what steps must be taken to attain it. For our part, in future we will use the streetcars, busses, and the interurban, walk, or remain at home. For it may be true, indeed, that he also serves who only stands and waits. After all, the next car is but a minute or two away, and at worst the interurban is only twice as slow as a private car wearing out prime rubber tubes and casings.

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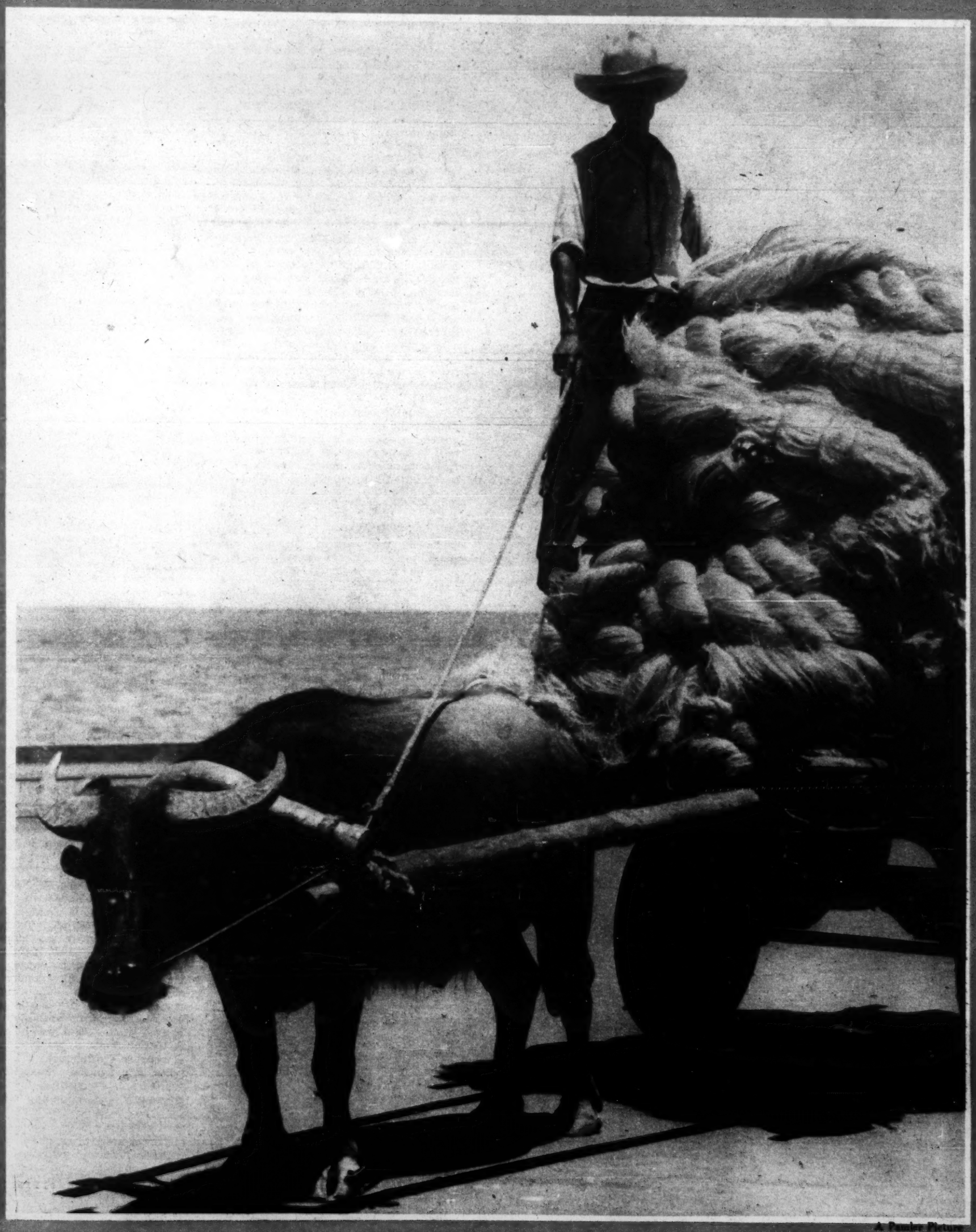
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1942



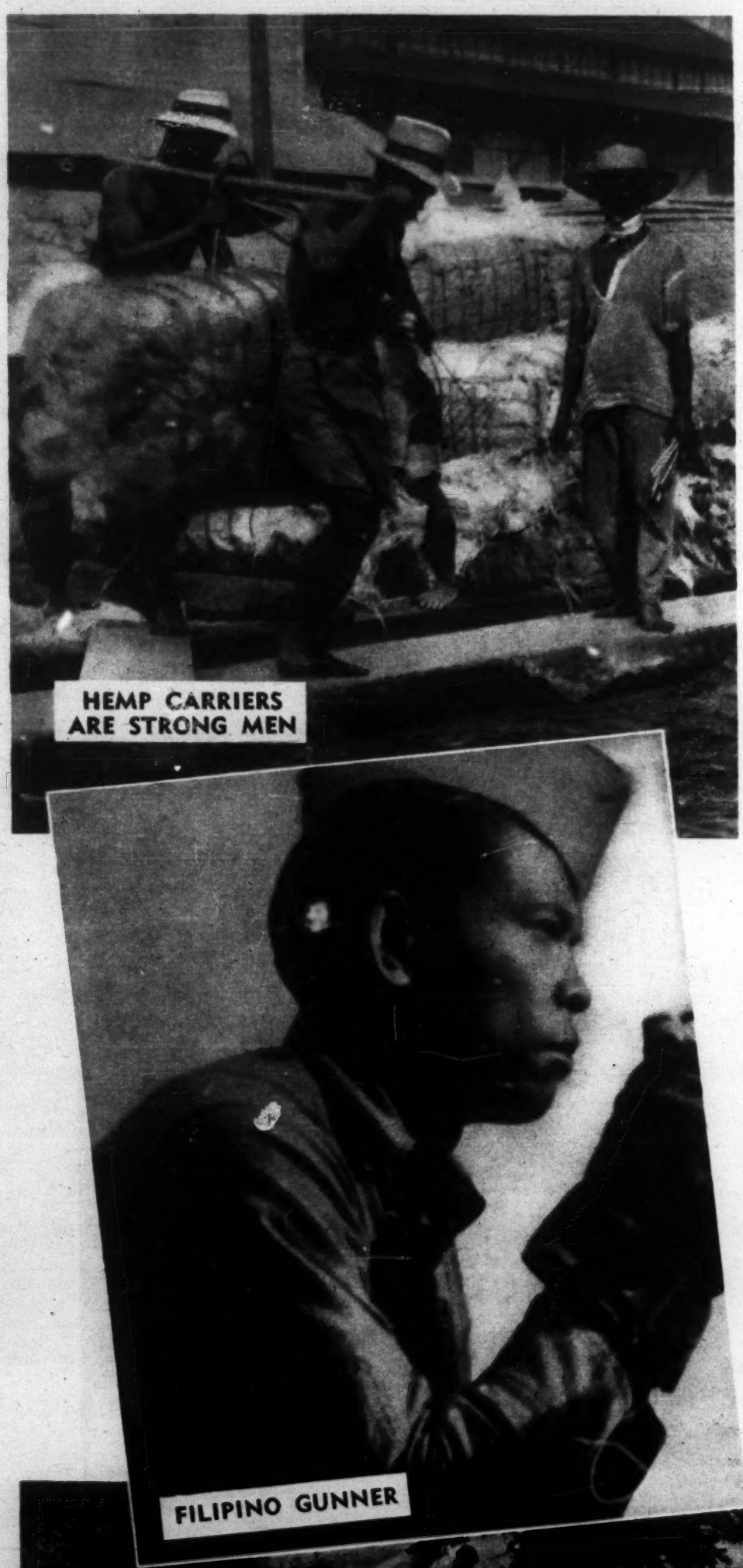
A Pamlet Picture

BACKBONE OF THE PHILIPPINES: THE HUMBLE, STURDY FILIPINO; HIS HEMP CART, HIS TREASURED CARABAO

'GIVE US A SONG TO CHEER' . . . . . *By Melita Spraggs* . . . . . Page Eight

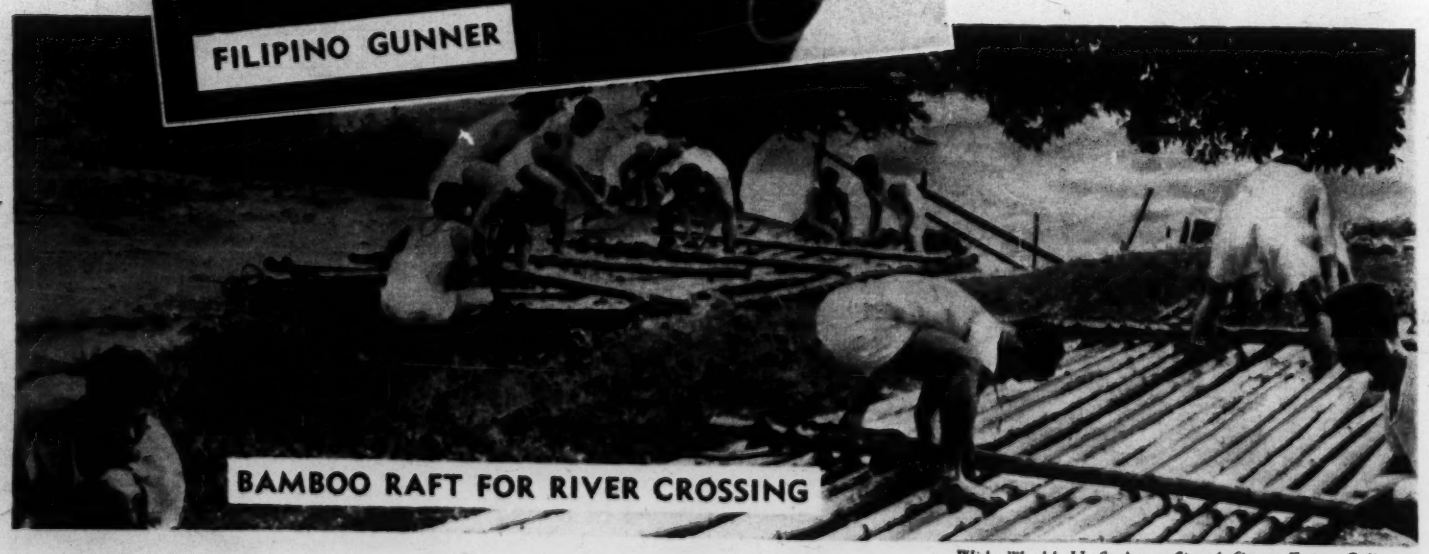
Meet MacArthur's Men!

By Walter Robb



HEMP CARRIERS ARE STRONG MEN

FILIPINO GUNNER



BAMBOO RAFT FOR RIVER CROSSING

Wide World, U. S. Army Signal Corps, Ewing Galloway

YOUNG FILIPINOS, comprising the larger number of troops in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command on Bataan Peninsula, are the only United States' troops we have who can campaign on a diet of rice and a slim ration of boiled vegetables, or perhaps a few mouthfuls of fresh, canned, or smoked fish. Abstemious in use of alcohol and fruit in their habits of eating, they are proud of their thin bones and lean bodies, and they are as remarkably strong as they are agile and tireless. General MacArthur knows all about them, of course, from many years of experience in the Philippines. By now, too, the Filipinos' American comrades know about them.

Filipinos are peasants. A glance at some of their peacetime tasks reveals their surprising strength. In weight they average less than 130 pounds; in height they will not exceed 5 feet, 4 inches. Without any fat at all, they look puny, but they are not. Some inches have been added to their height, and around 20 pounds to their weight, during the American period commencing in 1898. On the school playground and the athletic field and track, and finally in the boxing ring, they discovered their comparative strength about a generation ago and learned that they could pit their national skill, inherited from archers and spearmen, against opponents much beyond their height and weight.

A usual peacetime task of these Filipinos is the handling of rice from field to warehouse, from warehouse to mill, from mill to railway car or motortruck. This rice is handled in gunny bags. A bag of paddy, unhulled rice, weighs 44 kilograms, more than 96 pounds. A man running-walks with two of these, a boy with one. In each case the burden is far more than the weight of the bearer. The men like to undertake the work by the job, rather than by the day or hour, or number of bags, in order to have done with it in haste as well as to work as they please; but such jobs last into days and weeks, nothing but trotting away to a depository with two bags of paddy on your shoulders, rather the top of your back, and trotting right back again for another load. However, at the depository the paddy has, of course, to be piled properly, bag upon bag and tier upon tier; in the warehouse, for example, or the mill, it may be piled 40 feet high, the long way up being over the bags themselves, left at a slope to serve as a ramp.

In all he does, the Filipino works with a graceful sleight. He dissembles, as if the task were a light one. Nevertheless, no man can stand up with him at this work, not even a Chinese; so that in all the Chinese rice mills, Filipinos do all the porting. Over this fact, the Filipino laughs and is proud.

Another usual task of young Filipino peasants is stripping the fiber from blades of green Manila hemp. This is done in the hemp brakes on the mountains. The workman builds a crude saw-horse with his bolo, with a flat surface over which he will pass the hemp. Then he attaches the bolo, to serve as a scraper, and, with a rattan strung from a convenient sapling or bamboo, achieves a tension on the blade that he regulates with a pedal he devises on the spot. Now he cuts his hemp and begins stripping out the fiber, which he weighs when it has dried out in the sun. The brakes stop every breeze that approaches, the temperature and humidity where this man works are suffocating. Yet he manages his task cheerfully, at wages of one half the fiber recovered, and he regularly recovers 20 to 25 pounds of dry fiber a day.

Only the Filipino ever tries to do this. No other can do it. Japanese in Davao adapt an American machine to the job: they lack the sheer stamina needed to pull the logs of green hemp over a steel scraper by hand—they are not strong enough to do it, but the Filipino is.

We, with our tall, long-coupled bodies, carrying no little fat even when we deem ourselves lean, could not do such work at all. A Filipino puts in eight to ten hours a day at it, weeks on end, and with but a brief respite goes back to it again. For such work, being alone on the mountains, Filipinos commonly strip to their shorts, their velvet-skinned bodies bathed in sweat. The movements of their lithe muscles are themes for artists.

When the hemp is stripped and dried, then the carrying of it begins. It is carried down the mountains in bundles the weight of a picul, 137½ pounds. The Chinese buy it in this condition; so too, do the exporters. The Filipinos carry it to warehouses, a picul at a time; one man, one picul, and stack it neatly into piles. When it changes hands again, to be exported on tramp freighters making up cargoes in the western Pacific, it is in bales weighing 275 pounds each, two piculs. A team for handling these bales is two Filipinos, though a very proud fellow will sometimes do it alone. I have seen many warehouses where baled hemp was thus neatly and solidly piled 50 feet high, from floor to rafters—always by Filipinos, because no other men have either the strength or the knack for this task.

All these tasks take knack as well as strength; the Filipino is not merely strong, he is also intelligent. Such tremendous tonnages of fiber in the bale must be stacked so that there is no slipping, and so they are, the completed tasks, at the early shadows of sunset, delighting the eye of anyone with an appreciation of what good manual labor is.

At most provincial ports where ocean ships are accommodated in the Philippines, as of course at Manila, baled hemp from warehouse to ship is handled with cranes and slings. An exception is the picturesque port of Tabaco, on Tabaco Bay, 300 miles southeast of Manila. Here the port is not improved. There is deep water steep-to, the captains just back their ships up to the shore and the Filipinos quickly improvise runways from the stern to the shore out of bamboo and rattan, with some paddy straw on the laced bamboo footing to keep them from slipping. They give a ship quick delivery, of both Manila hemp and Philippine copra.

One man handles a picul of copra up this ramp, and two men handle a bale of hemp. The gradient of the ramp is about 35 degrees. Try this for a day's exercise! Grizzled shipmasters stand marveling at it, finding it even spectacular after dark, when the men make coconut-oil flares to enable them to see.

The handling of copra is still another usual task of these peasants during peace. The Philippines are the richest source of copra in the world. It is the meat of the mature coconut that has been dried enough to be handled commercially, and two thirds of its weight in this condition is coconut oil. Copra is prepared at little cost on the farms and plantations, and bagged at the picul weight. Again there is the business of handling it: grove to warehouse, warehouse to buyers at the ports, and from the buyers' warehouses to the tramp steamships, this final transfer commonly being done by motortruck. The picul bag, as usual, is a backload, the load well over the weight of the carrier.

The carrier, in undershirt and shorts, makes a hood and shoulder protection out of an empty bag, and as regularly as he trots round to the foot of the copra pile two of his fellows swing a bag of copra to place across the back of his shoulders. He gets a grip on the corners of the bag and is off with it. Not a motion is lost, the least bungling, though the weight is so much and the bags so rough and coarse, is upsetting and a cause for personal shame.

Undertaking his day's work, the Filipino commonly skips breakfast; he leaves

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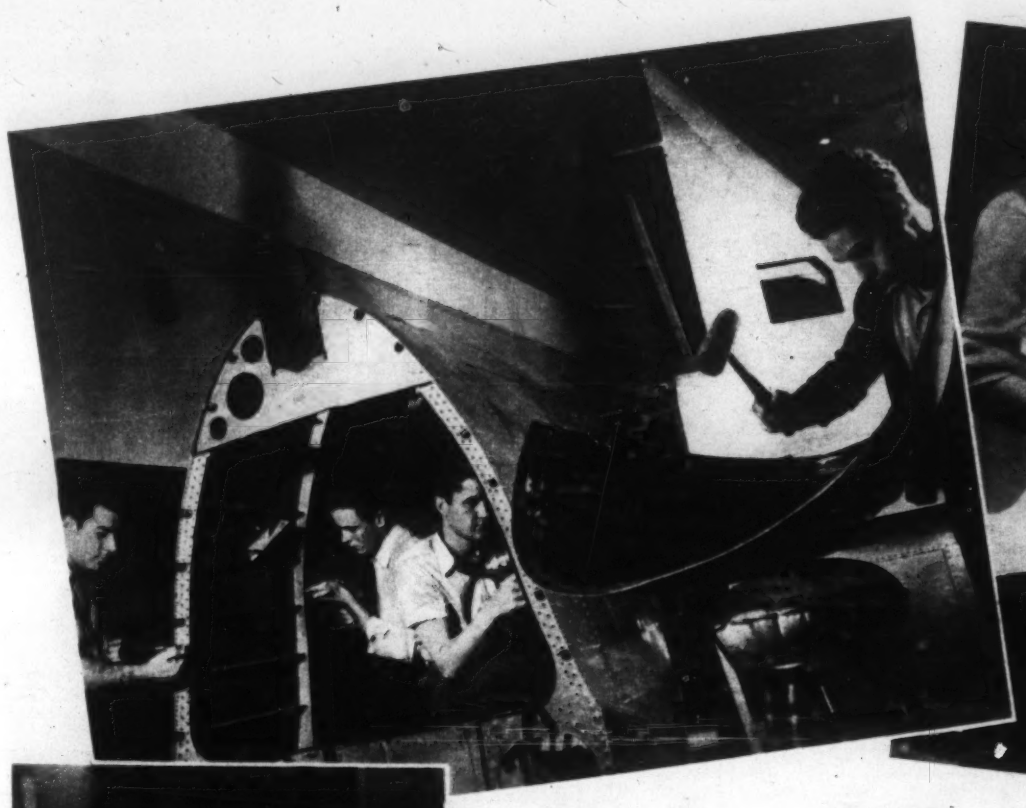

WHEN A CHILD BUILDS WELL
Joyful Learning Is a Good Foundation

Federal Education Rises to War Needs

By Joy Elmer Morgan

Editor of the Journal of the National Education Association

U. S. Office of Education

EDUCATION FOR CIVILIZATION DEFENSE
Students Learning Airplane Construction at Pasadena Junior College, Pasadena, Calif. (Top Left). Tortillas Being Prepared for Luncheon (Top Right) by a Cooking Class at the Herbert Hoover Junior High School, San Jose, Calif. (Top Right). Publications (Above) Prepared by the U. S. Office of Education Specialists to Help School Authorities

JOHN W. STUDEBAKER
U. S. Commissioner of Education

THE UNITED STATES Office of Education, which on March 2 celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary, is but a small agency as government units go, but its work touches closely the lives of millions of people both in peace and war. In peacetime it is concerned with improving the education of all the people. In wartime it gives special attention to speeding up the training of technical workers who are of great importance in modern war and to many other educational problems created by the emergency. Tens of thousands of lives will be saved by the foresight of the United States Office of Education in preparing for the industrial emergency created by the war. Battles today are fought by machines. The more and better the machines and the quicker they can be produced and put upon the field of action the fewer lives will be lost and the quicker the war ended.

Commissioner John W. Studebaker of the United States Office of Education was one of the first to see the gravity of the emergency and to make plans for meeting it. He summoned vocational education leaders into conference on May 27, 1940. Out of this conference came a proposal to use the nation's engineering schools and its billion-dollar vocational plant to refresh skills of the unemployed, to train new workers, and to improve skills of the men on the job. By June 19, 1940, the vocational division made a recommendation to Congress which appropriated $15,000,000 for vocational defense training. By July 1 long lines of men and boys were at the doors of our vocational schools; within a month 30,000 were enrolled; within three months 169,000; before a state of war began between the United States and Japan, nearly 2,000,000 men and women workers had been trained in defense courses.

All up and down the land vocational schools had been running overtime, often 24 hours a day. Tnis is in striking contrast with the vocational training during the first World War which had trained only 61,000 in 17 months. It was possible for the Office of Education to accomplish this fine result because it has the support of the educational leadership of the nation and is closely in touch with the schools throughout the country.

Shortly after the United States went into the war, Commissioner Studebaker established the Office of Education Wartime Commission to render, through organized education, the greatest possible assistance to the Federal Government. More than a million workers in different fields of education are represented by this Commission of which Dr. Studebaker is chairman. Through this unified group, schools, colleges, and libraries will be able to render even greater service to the nation during this time of crisis. Among problems on which the Commission is working are: shortening the time required for graduation, adjustment of courses of study in the interest of better service to the government, introduction of new courses to meet special war needs, utilization of colleges and universities for training various types of army and navy personnel, and the improvement of defense training courses.

The United States Office of Education is doing many other things to help win the war and the peace. It operates a vocational rehabilitation program which will grow in importance as the war wounded require retraining. In many defense areas there is a large emergency demand for increased school facilities, which the locality cannot be expected to meet. The Office of Education is determining these needs and funds are being allocated to meet them. The Office stands between the schools and the Government in working out problems of priorities. It is co-operating with the Treasury Department in the school savings campaign. It is concerned with problems of evacuating school children from bombed areas if that should become necessary. It has an interest in the nutrition campaign which involves lunches served to millions of school children. It is helping to get ready for the great public works program which must be used to absorb workers who will be thrown out of employment when the war industries stop, by surveying long-time needs for new school buildings.

Free schools are the most typical institution of the American democracy. Civilization in the United States is founded upon ideals, aspiration, and self-improvement. Every parent wants his children to have a better chance than he had. Self-government and sovereign citizenship imply education, and the founding fathers clearly intended that the people should be educated. Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson in particular attached great importance to education and each in his own way helped to lay the foundations. Said Franklin, "The good education of youth has been esteemed by wise men of all ages as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and of commonwealths." Said Washington, "Knowledge in every country is the surest basis of public happiness." Said Jefferson, "Above all things, I hope the education of the common people will be attended to."

But not until the coming of Horace Mann to the secretaryship of the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837 did the free public school movement gain such headway that it was possible to maintain active state leadership for the cause of education. Not until 1839 was the first tax-supported school established for the preparation of teachers.

There was a period of 30 years between the beginning of Horace Mann's work in Massachusetts and the founding of the United States Office of Education to carry on in a nationwide way the growing effort to improve the schools. The United States Office of Education (then known as a department) was established by an act of Congress which became law March 2, 1867. That act was the fruition of many years of leadership. It was sponsored by men familiar with the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory which had declared: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

At its meeting in Washington in 1866 the National Association of School Superintendents—now the American Association of School Administrators—addressed a memorial to Congress which stated clearly in the following eloquent terms what was expected of the Office of Education:

> Render needed assistance in the establishment of school systems where they do not now exist and prove a

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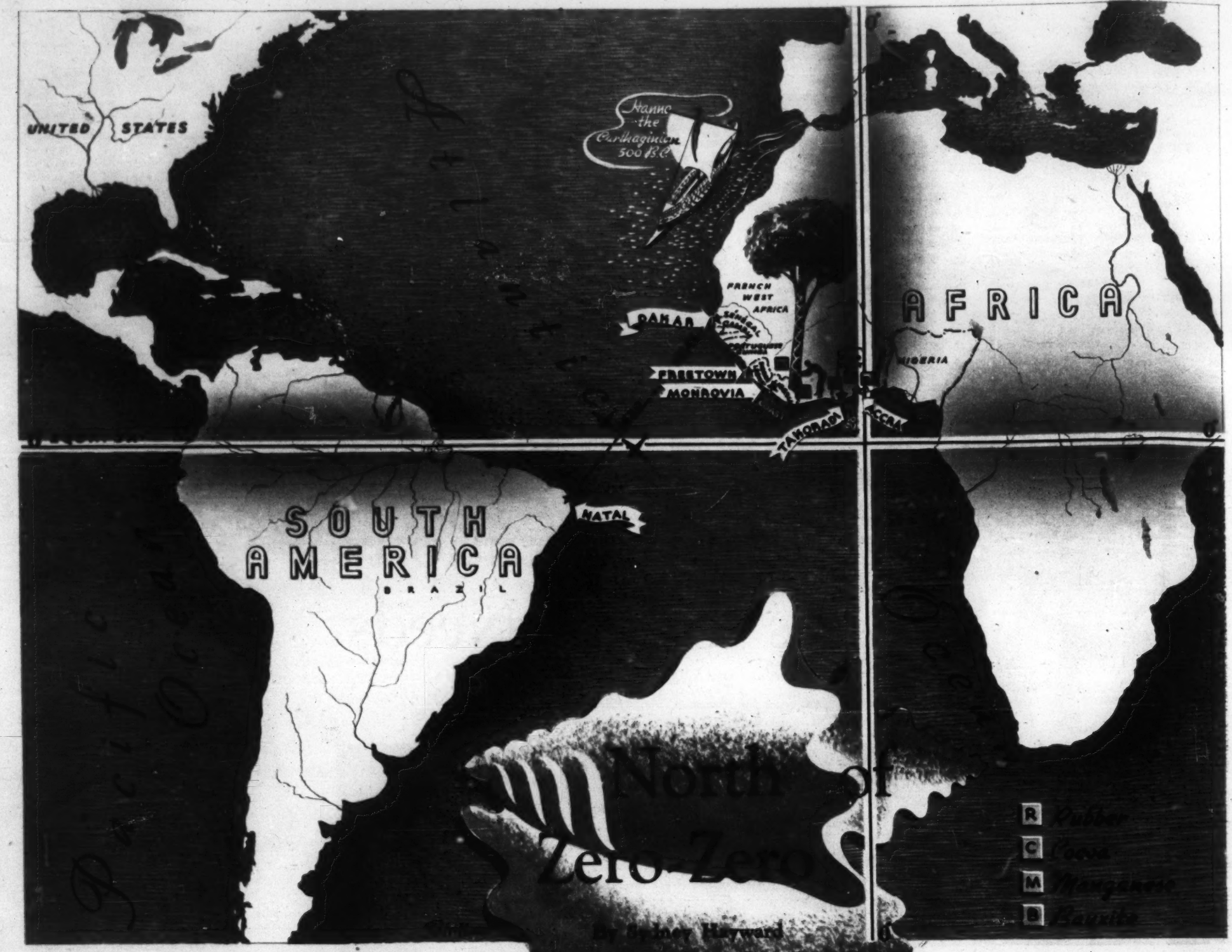


North of Zero-Zero

By Sydney Hayward

ZERO-ZERO, in navigation terms, lies in the Gulf of Guinea, near Africa. At that point of latitude nought, longitude nought, the Meridian of Greenwich crosses the Equator, directly below the heavy bulge of the Dark Continent that points like a thick hammerhead across the Atlantic, toward South America.

About 450 miles northward from this unique spot lies a strange coastline. On the map, it is marked with romantic names that make memory tingle, names that recall past days of adventure and tragedy —Gold Coast, Grain Coast, Slave Coast, Ivory Coast.

It is a shallow, sandy coastline—one which made landings easy for the tiny wooden sailing vessels of the early explorers from Europe who picked their way along Africa's rim. But it is not the type of coastline to lure the deep-draft commercial vessels of today, since satisfactory harbors and anchorages are scarce, and bars block the river mouths.

That is why, even in peacetime, the colonies and nations along this coast are not exactly humming with activity. And, now that war has decreased commercial traffic to a point far below normal, most of these places on the underside of the bulge face economic hardship.

However, in times like these, commercial considerations are not all that count. Strategic aspects must also be regarded closely. Thus, this particular coastline must be examined with an eye to two points—the French port of Dakar and the Dutch colony of Surinam, across the Atlantic, on South America's bulge.

The Axis is chiefly interested in Dakar, according to most experts, because it is the chief hopping-off point for South America. Nonetheless, there are certain other reasons for desiring Dakar, now that the Axis probably considers that the United States has moved into the "Dakar of South America" by taking over Surinam. Berlin may figure that America already is in almost as good a position for striking eastward across the Atlantic as the Axis would be for striking eastward —if it controlled Dakar.

Moreover, it has probably occurred to Axis strategists, as it certainly has occurred to Allied planners, that the coasts north of zero-zero are a likely "next stop" for any American expedition that shoves off from Surinam bound for the North African or Middle Eastern war zones. Liberia, for instance, might offer airport facilities at Monrovia, its capital, where Pan American Airways has been making extensive improvements recently. Takoradi on the Gold Coast, Freetown in Sierra Leone, and other ports in this vicinity, might also be used to service warships, transports, and warplanes. Long-range planes could be flown across the Atlantic to these bases. Short-range planes could be shipped to Freetown, Takoradi, or Monrovia. Once uncrated, they could be flown to the scene of action along the established route across Equitorial Africa, the Sudan, and Egypt.

* * *

However, if the Axis were able to invest and supply a base as strategically located as is Dakar, obstructions could be interposed to thwart this trans-Atlantic shuttle. Aside from setting up a threat to South America, the Nazis in Dakar would be near enough to offer considerable threats to any Allied bases located southward toward zero-zero.

From Dakar to Natal, Brazil, the distance is 1,620 miles, the shortest trans-Atlantic hop between the Old World and the New. However, from the British port of Freetown, in the colony of Sierra Leone, to Natal, the distance is almost exactly the same. Thus, if the Allies were granted permission to use Natal, they would hold the same maritime relation to Africa that the Nazis would have to the Western Hemisphere if they held Dakar.

Of course, Dakar is a more important port than Freetown. It has internal railroad communications that the British port lacks. But [illegible] writers, writing before the war, [illegible] Freetown as "probably the [illegible] in West Africa." It is suggested that [illegible] as to why Dakar is [illegible] better publicized today is that, since it belongs to a German-conquered nation and is soon to be reached by the Trans-Saharan Railway, it is far more accessible to the Axis than is Freetown.

* * *

Next down the coast from Sierra Leone, which was receiving freed slaves several decades before its better-known neighbor, lies the Negro Republic of Liberia. Although it was the home of many liberated slaves, Liberia was not known as the Slave Coast, but as the Grain Coast, because of the old trade in "Grains of Paradise," better known today as amomum pepper. It is said that as long ago as 500 B. C. a Carthaginian navigator named Hanno sailed down the African coast as far as Cape Palmas, where the Grain Coast ends. He brought back, according to reports, tales of "burning heat and rivers of fire." Even today, it is well known that Liberia's 350-mile shoreline has no good natural harbors—not even at Monrovia. Still, the capital city's waterfront facilities doubtless could be dredged sufficiently to make acceptable anchorage for submarines, destroyers, and perhaps light cruisers.

However, as Sierra Leone has its one redeeming feature of interest to present-day observers in Freetown's good harbor, so Liberia also has its own strategic material—rubber. Now that supplies of crude rubber from Malaya and the East Indies have been cut off or impaired by the war in the Pacific, Liberia's rubber—which hitherto has been considered relatively unimportant—has taken on new interest in the eyes of Allied experts.

The Firestone Company of the United States years ago saw the possibilities of rubber production in Liberia. The company consequently secured important land concessions, and by 1929 had about 35,000 acres under cultivation. By 1937, 10,000,000 rubber trees had been planted. At present, Firestone has leased 1,000,000 acres, of which 72,500 acres are planted and 34,000 acres tapped. This supplies about 10,000 tons of rubber a year. True, such production does not yet bulk large compared with possible production in the East Indies. But Liberia's rubber does not lie in the active war zone, and its output is expanding steadily, according to reports.

Firestone experts claim that Liberia's climate, which is marked by heavy rainfall, is the best in the world for rubber production. But this does not conceal the fact that Liberia's 70,000 acres of trees planted are but a small part of the world total of 8,000,000 acres under cultivation for rubber.

Politically, Liberia was neutral in the first World War until August, 1917, four months after the United States declared war. Then the Republic expelled its Germans—and even sent a few soldiers to France. A German U-boat appeared off Monrovia in 1918, bombarded the town, and sank the Republic's only gunboat. Liberia, however, omitted making war on Austria-Hungary. President Daniel E. Howard's personal physician was a Hungarian. If Liberia had included Hungary in the declaration, the British battleship which picked up the country's other enemy aliens would have taken the President's physician as well.

* * *

The Ivory Coast, now a French colony, no longer concentrates on ivory. Today, its chief exportable product is not the tusk of the elephant, but cocoa. Until 1893, the Ivory Coast was not a separate colony, but was attached to the French colony of Senegal. Now, Senegal is that portion of French West Africa of which Dakar is by far the most important city. Thus, pre-

(Continued on page 15)

'The Playing Fields of America'

By Helen Hulett Searl

WE HAVE ALL HEARD the familiar saying that the battles of England are won on the playing fields of Eton. Now in the midst of a world war we are learning all over again in the stories of heroism that come back from far-flung battle fronts how great a part the lessons of courage, stamina, and the spirit of fair play and teamwork gained on running track, baseball diamond, football field, or tennis court, play in making stanch fighters of the peace-loving youth of all the democracies.

Just the other day the newspapers carried the story of heroic conduct which won for Maj. Thomas J. H. Trapnell, serving with the American forces in the Philippines, the Distinguished Service Cross. Major Trapnell's cavalry unit was engaged in rear-guard action against the Japanese, who were using tanks and infantry. The Major waited on a bridge until his unit had crossed, then set fire to a truck, remaining there under heavy fire until the bridge was aflame. Only then did he retire, slowly, picking up wounded soldiers and shouting encouragement to his men. "Trap" Trapnell, as he was known to his college mates, was an All-America football star for Army in 1926. Who can say that the seed of his fine act of interference and teamwork was not sown on the college gridiron? Major Trapnell, incidentally, is one of the finest polo players in the Army.

So much a part of the boys who serve in the armed forces are the sports of peacetime that they are carried right along with them into the camps, and naval units, and flying bases, and are recognized by men and officers alike as one of the greatest forces for building up morale, developing initiative and resourcefulness and relaxing tension.

I had first-hand confirmation of this one afternoon recently. Hurrying along the passageway from the West Side subway to the shuttle trains, I saw in the crowd ahead of me a young naval officer. He was carrying a duffel bag and a pair of skis. I noticed how, instead of bucking the steady stream of passengers pouring from the train, he stood in the protection of a pillar with his bulky gear and waited for an opening. Good tactics, I thought, and no side because he is in uniform. He stood in the vestibule of the train, a slender, blue-eyed, serious youth, and when we got off the train I spoke to him.

"Where do you ski?" I asked.

"I'm going up to Stowe," he said; "they tell me the skiing is just right up there now."

"Is skiing a favorite sport with the Navy?" I asked.

He smiled. "I always meet a lot of my friends up there. I'm on leave," he added.

"Isn't skiing a pretty strenuous way of spending your leave?" I asked.

"It is pretty strenuous," he admitted, "but," and his lips smiled while his eyes and voice were very earnest, "it's one of the best ways I know to get a letdown when you are all wound up."

* * *

And people wondered whether the war would do away with sports! Two and a half years of war have not crushed sports enthusiasm in England, either among the civilians or the armed forces. Football and soccer games are put on by the Army and well attended. When Mr. Churchill arrived home from his recent trip to the United States, Mrs. Churchill excused herself for leaving a football game to hurry back to London to greet him. Cricket scores are posted as regularly as war communiqués and excite almost as serious an interest among people who have often tightened their belts and screwed their courage up a notch in the last two years. Dart games flourish everywhere. Tennis courts, private and public, have been plowed up to give space for raising vegetables and herbs, but other racquet games which take up less space and can be played indoors have gained in popularity. A Canadian tennis player who is in London on war duty wrote home that he was planning to go out to Wimbledon "to see how the crops are coming along," but added that he was having lots of fun playing squash, which is widely popular in London and at the flying bases, most permanent RAF messes having courts.

Hockey is drawing greater interest than ever in Canada since the outbreak of the war. Baseball games are being planned between Canadian Army and United States Army teams.

Maj. T. P. Bank, Administrator of United States Army Athletics, states the function of athletics and sports in the training camps as follows: "A soldier receives a great deal of physical exercise in the normal tactical training, but, over and above this, participation in sports will add to the vigor, co-ordination, endurance, and the will to carry on in the face of opposition. We believe that Army athletics develop courage, safety skills, self-control, self-reliance, self-discipline, teamwork; they provide quick thinking, sound judgment, and, above all, the qualities of leadership."

To facilitate the carrying out of the athletic program in the Army and Navy, a number of civilian organizations have been set up to provide sports and athletic equipment. I asked Sidney Peterson, director of the second region council of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, a national organization which works directly in the camps and naval units, what equipment was most in demand. "You'd be surprised," he replied, "at the numerous requests we have from boys in the Navy for exercisers (the chest-expander type), skipping ropes, dumbbells, punching bags, boxing gloves."

* * *

It might be stated here that personal combat type of sports like boxing and wrestling are favored in both Army and Navy. But the less rugged sports are also favored. Mr. Peterson said that his organization was asked for medicine balls, volley balls, soft-ball equipment. Basketball is one of the most popular indoor sports. Football and baseball equipment are demanded in season. Quantities of skis and skates were shipped to Iceland and camps and units in the northern part of the United States. Quoits, dart games, and horseshoes are among the things hurried to ships, sometimes on a two-hour sailing notice.

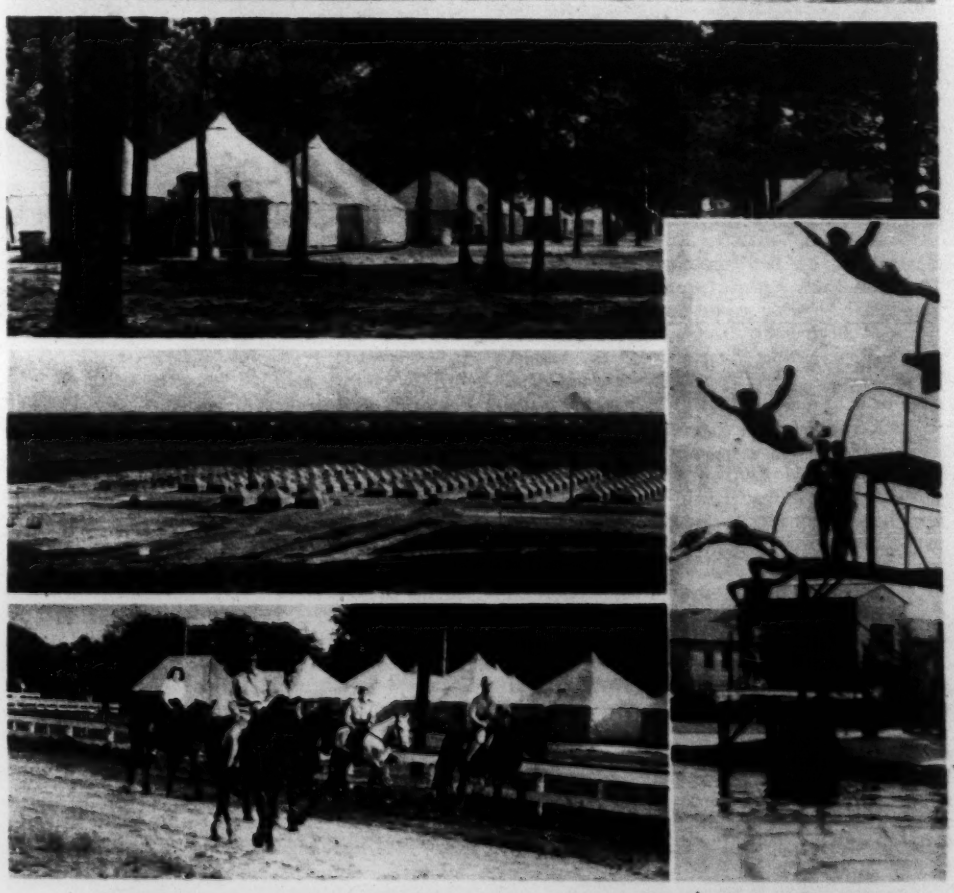
And what about civilian sports interest and participation in this great world crisis? The President of the United States has called for baseball as usual as an aid to morale and spirit. Football and rowing continue. As for the national sports organizations—while each one has put its facilities at the disposal of the Government, only one so far, the Golf Association, has canceled its national championships. The National Skiing Association is going stronger than ever and planning on co-operation in a Winter Sports Meet in Argentina next summer. The Amateur Athletic Association held its first major indoor track meet at the Bronx Coliseum, New York, in January, and reported the finest competition, keenest interest and largest attendance in years. Its 41 district associations are co-operating with camps and naval units in their districts to put on boxing and wrestling programs and planning on track and field competition later on. The United States Lawn Tennis Association has voted to hold its national and sectional championships as usual, believing, according to the statement of its president, Mr. Holcombe Ward, that tennis is a force in maintaining the physical fitness of the youth of the country, and that a certain amount of competition is necessary to keeping up interest in sports.

* * *

That individual sports interest is keener than ever at this time is attributed by Maj. John L. Griffith of the Intercollegiate Conference to the fact that "war inevitably brings to a people the consciousness of the demands upon them for efficiency in all respects, and physical efficiency becomes a personal challenge."

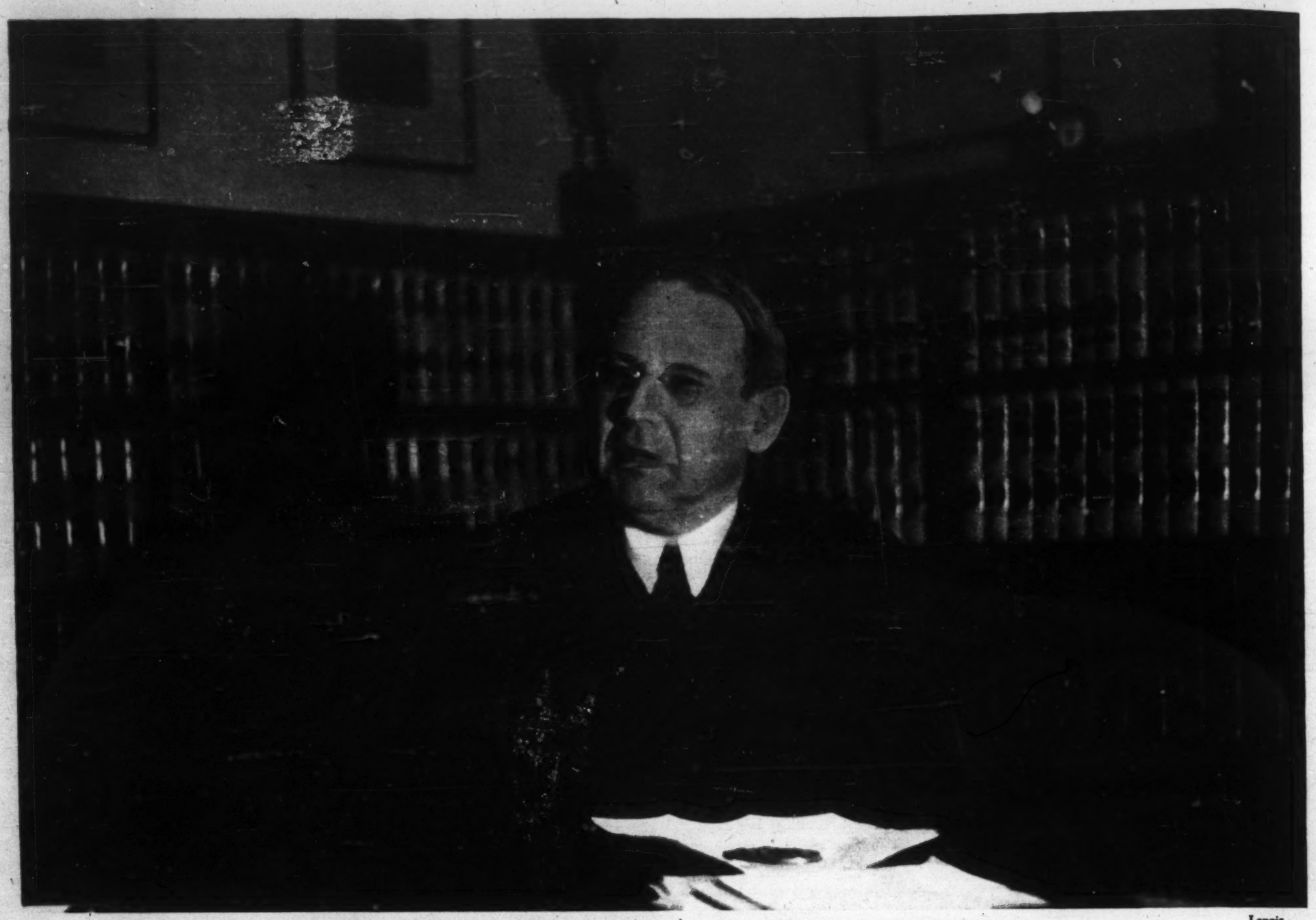
The reaction of the war on college sports is reflected in the action of several of the leading universities, notably Yale and Columbia, which have announced the dropping of the less strenuous sports from their athletic programs and the laying of heavy emphasis on the more rugged sports that will fit college men to take their part in the armed forces.

There is little doubt that with motoring for pleasure reduced, Americans, elderly and young, will turn more and more for relaxation to the less expensive sports and games, for all work and no play makes the American Jack a dull boy indeed. Many people think, too, that when the war is over, national and international sports competition will have a greater popularity than ever before. Will that not be a link between people of different nationalities that will lead to a better feeling and a closer fellowship among the young people who participate in them and speak the common language of the playing fields of the world?



Fox, U. S. Signal Corps

BASEBALL, TENNIS, WATER SPORTS, FOOTBALL, EQUESTRIANISM
The Three Scenes Above, Reading Down, Show the Recreation Camps at Ponchartrain Beach, New Orleans, Mobile, Ala., Pascagoula, Miss. At Right, Pool at March Field, Calif.



DOUGLAS L. EDMONDS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT

Lenoir

Justice for Justice

By Robert W. Desmond

CHARLES DICKENS has been called the greatest of English novelists. Douglas L. Edmonds has yet to write his first novel. But these two men have one thing in common—an interest in justice for the little people involved in the courts.

Mr. Dickens, in "Bleak House," sought to arouse the people of England, nearly a century ago, to the need for quick and economical settlement of legal disputes. Douglas L. Edmonds is attempting the same thing, in his own way, in present-day America. To his task he brings not merely a pen, which was Charles Dickens' only weapon, but the prestige of high position in the legal profession. He is an Associate Justice of the California State Supreme Court. He also is active in the work of the State Bar of California, and of the American Bar Association.

"A litigant," Justice Edmonds told the State Bar at the meeting in Yosemite National Park last autumn, "has been defined as one who gives up his skin in the hope of saving his bones. But, under the present appellate procedure," he added, "I am convinced that he gives up both his skin and his bones."

This remark drew a laugh from the members of the bar, and an approving round of applause from those who agree with Justice Edmonds in his belief that appellate procedure, particularly, needs to be simplified to make it less expensive, less subject to delays. Not all members of the profession favor any correction of the existing situation; many are indifferent in the matter.

"I am a heretic," Justice Edmonds admits, cheerfully. He is quite willing to explain why he is urging changes in legal procedure—urging them even in the face of disapproval from some members of the bar. Seated in his paneled office, surrounded by books, photographs, and attractive paintings, he does not look like a heretic. He looks like a keen citizen, and he talks like one.

"Shortly after I became a member of the Supreme Court," he says, "it heard a case involving a $2,000 insurance policy. A woman, who was trying to collect on the policy, eventually won her case. But although she won, the costs upon appeal amounted to $1,000. That seemed wrong to me, and as I looked into the matter, I found that it is entirely too common."

Justice Edmonds, at his own expense, engaged clerical help and began a careful and comprehensive study of legal procedure in California. He also made trips throughout the country, comparing the situation in California's courts with that in other states. Stanford University's School of Law became interested, and joined in the analysis of cases, seeking to discover the causes of overcrowded court calendars, delays, and exorbitant costs to litigants.

It was found that numerous briefs, and unnecessarily long briefs filed by the attorneys, and briefs of amici curiae, or "friends of the court," were often responsible for excessive delays. Judges are physically unable to read all of the material presented to them, and do it in any short time. Moreover, the preparation of the briefs themselves was costly to litigants.

"In a suit brought to recover $2,300 for an escrow deposit, the court was called upon to read 266 pages of briefs, and the total costs of appeal amounted to $344," Justice Edmonds said, citing an example. "Another appeal concerned a life insurance policy for $1,000. This required 29 months for decision and cost the litigants $409 for court expenses, without attorney's fees. It had 253 pages of briefs.

"Another plaintiff attached a deposit of $8,000, which the bank applied to a debt owing by the defendant. The appeal presented the question of priorities. In this case, 25 briefs were filed, with a total of 982 pages. The costs on appeal were $1,048 and the time from filing to decision was 53 months." The judge shook his head gravely.

"There are an almost limitless number of such instances," he said, glancing through certain memoranda he had been gathering. "Here is a case of a laundryman who sued to restrain the city from requiring him to pay a license fee of $200 a year. The city's demurrer was sustained, but the laundryman appealed to the higher court, contending that his complaint stated a cause of action, and the higher court agreed; it reversed the lower court. But the time from filing of the appeal to decision was 34 months; the costs were $463.

"You see, it's the little man who is the real victim of this situation—although it is no more just where the rich corporation is the sufferer. These costs are all on the appeal only, too. They go for filing fees and preparation of the papers presented to the higher court. They don't include the additional expense in the lower court, or the attorney's fees.

"When a case is appealed to the higher courts, it seems to take from two months to two years, or longer, to get a decision. This delay, plus the costs involved, has resulted in a steady decrease in the number of cases involving damage claims of less than $2,000. There is obviously a growing feeling that people of small means cannot afford to seek justice through the courts. When that happens, we are facing a serious social situation."

In the course of his own legal career, Justice Edmonds has won the respect of state and national leaders of the bar. As a practicing attorney and as a judge in the Los Angeles area for years, he became widely known, and liked. On the walls of his book-lined office there hang photographs of former Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the present Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, and of others—all warmly inscribed. One is autographed with special mention of Justice Edmonds' "courage"—a reference to his willingness to speak for reform in legal practices, despite the preference of some members of the profession for existing methods—including methods that permit the use of legal technicalities to circumvent justice.

"I contend that the courts have not done their job," Justice Edmonds says quietly. Rising from his desk, he moved to the broad windows of his office in San Francisco's State Office Building. Groups of persons were in the plaza of the Civic Center below.

"Take that man, for example," he said, pointing to a young fellow who might have been a filling station attendant. "Or those two women. If they wanted to collect an insurance policy, or get legal satisfaction in some matter—large or small—it might take them years, regardless of the justice of the case. Even if they won, the delay might rob the victory of most of its value, and the costs involved might cancel a large part of what they were awarded. No wonder people often speak bitterly of lawyers, the law, and the courts!"

From his massive desk, Justice Edmonds lifted a copy of the State Bar Journal.

"See this article," he invited. "I'm not the only person who feels that way about it. Here is a writer who says that, because there are exceptional cases of delay—such as some of those I mentioned—the whole legal profession suffers. And that's true!"

Business firms and individuals have become impatient of delays in the courts. Not only impatient, but sometimes they could not afford to wait for weeks, months, or even years, for a settlement. One result has been the creation of new agencies—state and federal—to hear disputes and

(Continued on page 13)

Total War, Total Peace

By Albert Field Gilmore

EACH PERIOD of human experience stimulates growth of language. War especially brings out new expressions and gives new meanings to familiar words and terms. At the very beginning of the present conflict appeared the term "total war." As applied by the aggressor nations, it soon came to have a double meaning. At first it signified a whole, complete, utter state of war to be waged by the Axis nations themselves. It signified the employment of all their resources, the collective and united might of all, an all-out effort. It was in fact an utmost effort to accomplish a wicked purpose. It was out-and-out piracy, projected by a people roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, by a resourceful nation which had spent years and untold wealth and energy in preparing to carry out its unholy purpose. This was the first aspect of war regarded as "total."

As the war progressed there appeared another meaning of the term. It came to imply total destruction of the innocent peoples who dared to oppose these piratical assaults. It was a wholly ruthless program, a purpose wholly devoid of humane aspects. It implied the employment of all the modern enginery of war produced in a quarter of a century by the highest human ingenuity to subjugate the nations of the world, to make them vassals of the chief aggressor. The whole world was to be brought under its cruel heel at whatsoever cost. In this sense total war took on the significance of complete subjugation of any people which had the temerity to attempt to withstand this gigantic monster. Thus the term "total war" took on a double significance, to include both the efforts of the aggressor nations and the complete subjugation of the peoples attacked.

When the incident at Pearl Harbor instantly catapulted the United States into the conflict, the term "total war" took on a new aspect, one that differed completely from the meaning of the term as used by the aggressor nations. The United States like Great Britain, China, and the Dutch East Indies had thrust upon them an unwanted situation, one that the Governments had striven to avoid through earnest and prolonged efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of international differences, utilizing the channels of diplomacy and exercising commendable patience; even the policy of appeasement was employed.

These efforts were in vain. The United States, instantly, as it were, was plunged into a war, from participation in which there was no choice, except in surrender, humiliating and cowardly. Instantly conflicting opinions were fused into a unified national sentiment. Instantly as by a miracle there was forged the readiness and stern determination to embark upon total war with no purpose of national aggrandisement, no desire to enlarge its borders, no wish for the creation or extension of an empire, but for the one purpose of destroying the evil forces that were set upon a course to reduce to slavery the peoples of the whole world.

To make possible the peace for which the Allied nations long, they are at present indissolubly united in grim resolution to wage total war, total in a complete unity of determination to employ every ounce of their tremendous resources to lay the gigantic evil so cruelly abroad in the world. With the Allies, then, total war means the employment of so much of the energy, wealth and material of the nations as may be necessary to accomplish the enterprise embarked upon — complete victories over the aggressor nations.

Already thoughtful persons, peering through the mists that seem so darkly to enshroud the future, are undertaking to formulate peace plans that will make a recurrence of total war not only unnecessary but impossible. Earnest men are applying their highest capabilities, their most earnest prayers to this worthy purpose. Of necessity the query arises, If the nations are able to undertake total war in order to suppress aggression, may they not be equally aroused to the determination to employ the entire national power in the effort to establish lasting peace? Is not "total peace" as worthy of the combined efforts of the nations as "total war"?

In the exploration of this all-important subject, it may be pertinently inquired, have the nations as a whole or individually ever even approximately approached the question of peace with a combined effort entitled to the characterization "total"? This can be answered only in the negative. No nation has ever striven for the establishment of peace as it has striven for the promotion of war. No nation has ever advanced to the state of Christian consciousness that it has been able to command its entire resources to promote total peace, peace that follows upon the complete extirpation of basic national evils, the selfishness, pride and lust for power and prestige which too often have lain at the back of the world's conflicts.

If total peace is a worthy cause, then there should be thoroughly explored the ways and means of accomplishing such peace, a peace that will be permanent because the sprouting seeds of war no longer exist. In the governmental setup of the nations, whether they be called democracies, limited monarchies, or totalitarian states, there are and long have been departments of war, navy, state, finance, labor, commerce, education, et cetera; but in no country has there ever been a department of Government wholly devoted to the promotion of enduring peace. Never has any nation been so determined upon securing the blessings of peace, peace total and impregnable, as to undertake its promotion through a governmental bureau or department, having no other purpose or mission than to promote peace.

The possible assertion that various departments of Government are devoted to activities which make for peace does not satisfy. That these departments, commendable in their efforts, have not succeeded in bringing peace to the nations is all too manifest. These efforts have in no wise been comparable with the efforts implied in total war. To be sure, departments of Government devoted to education, commerce, labor, finance, foreign affairs, all seem necessary to the function of democratic governments. But it cannot be denied that they are only indirectly engaged in peacemaking.

It is generally held that the end of the conflict must be followed by such a unity of effort and purpose among the nations as will render the recurrence of world wars impossible. Surely all Christian peoples, and almost equally surely, all civilized nations earnestly desire to escape the awful experience of armed conflict. The cost in lives and treasure is increasingly appalling. The loss of morale, the decline in the common moral status of peoples at war, while imponderable, brings conditions which can be remedied only through a period of years. Yet such results are commonly acknowledged as an inevitable by-product of warfare.

In the examination of this vital problem of total peace, the past must be explored for its possible lessons. No unprejudiced person will deny that the League of Nations was conceived in a high purpose—the unity of the nations in a brotherhood that would pave the way to universal peace. Hopes ran high in the hearts of many. The victorious nations, fresh from the terrible sacrifices of four years of carnage, had become sane, had at long last arrived at the firm conviction that only through a federation of the nations of the world could peace be assured.

The purpose was noble; the results, ignoble. The nations were still nationalistic. They were still imbued with a self-interest which would not yield to the common welfare. The United States failed

(Continued on page 14)

"Give Us a Song to Cheer"

. There'll be Blue Birds over
The white cliffs of Dover
Tomorrow, just you wait and see
There'll be love and laughter
And peace ever after
Tomorrow when the world is free . . ."

From European, International

What's the Latest Song the Folks Are Singing Around the Street?

By Melita Spragg

What is the latest song the folks are singing around the street,
Singing around the street,
Everyone you meet?
What is the latest melody that's caught the young idea?

LONDON

THIS QUESTION, asked again today, was first posed in the civilian parody of a famous World War marching song 25 years ago. And to answer it, then, all one had to do was to throw open the window and listen to what the soldiers and the errand boys were whistling and singing—"Tipperary," "Pack Up Your Troubles," "Blighty." These and other popular ditties echoed back and forth across the English Channel as the boys who sang them went up the line or came back through the shattered streets of France and the trench-scarred mud of Flanders.

But the answer is not so obvious in this strange war. Britain's impromptu songsters are not so much in the limelight. One has to go backstage, as it were, to find them—to the factories, the dock settlements, the rest centers, the air-raid shelters, the music-maker groups, the forces' rest rooms. London is not pep-singing. It ceased to "Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line" (Britain's first song hit of the war), when the Western front fighting started in earnest. Britain is now, in the main, singing for the sake of the melody, not the theme. And this means that the song which is popular is not necessarily the "popular song" in the accepted sense.

The successful numbers due directly to this war, so far, are few. If Londoners want a rousing chorus to start off their community singing, they usually fall back on veteran favorites—"The Long, Long Trail," "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers," "I Do Like to Be Beside the Seaside," and "Daisy, Daisy, Give Me Your Answer, Do." Modern lyric-writers do not seem to write many unsophisticated songs like these. One feels that the old-time melodies must have something, to linger on the way they do.

Certain phases of this war, however, have produced good tunes. The Fall of France, for instance, culminating in the Germans marching into Paris, brought that wistful melody, "The Last Time I Saw Paris," with its memories of the days when "the streets were bright and gay." A more hopeful motif runs through the song of the Free French, "Paris Will Be Gay Again." Nostalgia for the gay days of Old Vienna, before Nazi storm troopers occupied the cafés and held war conferences in the ballrooms, inspired several songs about that city, but no outstanding tune. Strauss's music on Viennese themes is still much favored by London dance bands.

The blitz provided these bands with several popular numbers such as "Mr. Brown of London Town," Mr. Brown being the impersonation of the man who could "take it." Sequel—the Underground Railway adopted Billy Brown as the advertising character who always did the sensible thing:

So let's all move along, says Billy,
To crowd the entrances up is silly.

That haunting melody, "A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square," which came out early in 1940, is also associated with London's air raids, as it was sung so often during those anxious days.

Appreciation of American aid has been voiced in song. Most effective chorus in this group is: "Thanks, Mister Roosevelt."

The chorus goes like this:

Thanks, Mister Roosevelt, it's swell of you,
For the way you are helping us to carry on,
You will see the British Empire smiling through
When at last these dark and stormy days have gone.
And Franklin, by the way, please convey our congratulations
To the folks in U. S. A.
We're saying thanks, Mister Roosevelt,
We are proud of you
For the way you are helping us to carry on.

A song, written and composed in America, looks like being the smash-hit of 1942:

There'll be Blue Birds over
The White Cliffs of Dover,

has received an ovation in London. After the first two broadcasts the publishers sold more than 5,000 copies.

London radio programs have done much to popularize traditional American songs. "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "John Brown's Body," and "Dixie" are well known and popular, and now that the American Expeditionary Force is here, London may possibly be swinging along to the rhythm of "Over There," as it did in 1917. But observers who watched the first contingent of the A. E. F. arrive in Northern Ireland were struck by the fact that they did not sing.

Mr. Churchill's phrase, "Some chicken, some neck," which he used when addressing the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa, was seized on by the song-writers, who rendered it in chorus form thus:

Some chicken! Some neck! Some chicken! By heck!
What sort of people do they think we are?
Don't they know Winston and F. D. R.?
We'll give 'em what for,
We'll give 'em lots more;
Surely by now they know
Something of Uncle Joe!
He's been proving more than a match for them,
And we'll hatch for them, in the Springtime,
Some chicken, some neck!
Some chicken, by heck!
What do they think they are?
Compared with U. K., U. S. A., and U. S. S. R.

The great part that the Russians have played in the fight against Hitler has made people in England realize how little they know about Russian songs. The B. B. C. has given song recitals of gypsy and other songs from the U. S. S. R., but the man-in-the-street would probably recognize only the "Song of the Volga Boatmen" and a few popular pseudo-Russian dance tunes such as "Russian Rose" and "Russian Serenade." The Anthem of the Soviets, "L'Internationale," formerly sung in Britain by Socialists and Communists—and officially banned until recently—is now played by military bands and by the B. B. C., "as occasion demands."

The British Tommy is soft-pedaling his singing in this war compared with his lusty vocal efforts in the World War. This is partly because there is less marching to do in a modern mechanized army, and partly because conscription has banished the marching chorus as a recruiting aid. There is nothing in this war to compare with Paul Rubens' great recruiting song of the World War: "We don't want to lose you, but we think you ought to go."

* * *

When the boys do march, however, they sing, and a World War veteran now serving again tells me that "they put more real music into it than we did in the old days." Perhaps this explains the great increase in the demand for "highbrow" music which is noted in military units. I learn, for instance, that Mr. B. W. Appleby, music master at the Doncaster Grammar School, has been conducting a sort of military musical "Gallup" and in response to demands for better music than is provided in the forces' programs over the B. B. C. has prepared a list of 144 disks of classical and light music, both vocal and instrumental, for use at short recitals.

But, despite this evident desire for better music in some military quarters, the average Tommy's most popular numbers still bear an unmistakably military brand of humor. Parodies have always delighted the soldier and, in barracks and billets, old tunes to which they can add verses of their own share vocal honors with folk-songs and modern dance tunes.

Of enduring vitality and appeal to succeeding generations of Tommies are such tunes as "Bless 'Em All," "Old MacDonald Had a Farm," "Michael Finnigan," "Old Soldiers Never Die," "Mademoiselle From Armentieres," and "I'm Twenty-One Today." The tune of "Mother, May I Go Out Dancing?" which is a modern version of an old World War favorite, was traced back in a radio talk from London recently to origins in an old Russian peasant song. A modern ballad about life on London's river, "Old Father Thames," is also popular with the troops.

* * *

There are no outstanding songs specially addressed to the folk back home in this war. Perhaps because, in the air raids, the war came to Britain, and nearly everybody's back garden has at some time or other been in the front line. Classic of this group in the World War was Ivor Novello's great theme song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning Till the Boys Come Home."

Vocal traditions die hard among British sailors, who still favor singing the old chanteys. "Wings Over the Navy," however, has gatecrashed into the exclusive nautical repertory of such old favorites as "Bound for the Rio Grande," "Fire Down Below," "Haul Away, Joe," "Shenandoah," and "A-roving."

A new singing community has come into being in this war in Britain—the great army of factory workers in London and the provinces. The experience of singers who have gone to factories under the aegis of the Central Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts is that these workers are demanding worthwhile songs. They start off with choruses like "Roll Out the Barrel," but before long they are approaching the classics via folksongs like "Loch Lomond," "Widdecombe Fair," "Annie Laurie," "On Ilkley Moor," "Billy Boy," and "My Bonnie Is Over the Ocean."

C. E. M. A. musicians have found that factory workers like to hear and to sing over and over again the songs which have been sung in cinemas by their favorite movie stars—particularly Deanna Durbin and Grace Moore. They never weary of songs like "One Fine Day," "Sing, Joyous Bird," and "The Last Rose of Summer."

(Continued on page 15)

Among the New Books

Relighting Old Lamps

The Life of Margaret Fuller, by Madeleine B. Stern. New York: Dutton. $3.75.

MARGARET FULLER'S life story has been written thrice in the past 15 years, and now comes a fourth, but not superfluous, version.

Miss Stern's work is not a mere repetition, because its method of treatment differs so much from that of the other biographies, and because, though not adding materially to the characterization of Margaret Fuller, it lavishly furnishes and peoples her background and consistently shows her as she appeared to her own generation. A biography that really makes the past more vivid and is at the same time interesting and substantially accurate is not one too many.

The young author's purpose has been to make the past become present. To do that, she has sought to "reanimate the old drawing-rooms, relight the old lamps, retune the old pianos." She has assimilated the contents of the journals and letters of a self-expressive age, particularly Miss Fuller's own copious manuscripts. There has been no need to invent details of dress, conversation, and incidental action, because these have all been set down for her to use—Margaret's black mousselines, purple muslins, lilac silks, the blue chenille cord she wound in her hair, the artfully wielded lorgnette, and the carbuncle ring.

⁂

Margaret Fuller was preordained to a classical education by her lawyer father, Timothy Fuller. At 17, she was saying, "I hope I shall never teach. The gift I covet is eloquence," and added, "It is the time for women to march in the vanguard of civilization."

As a girl in Cambridge, she knew Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Hedge, James Freeman Clarke, his sister Sarah, and brother William. In the larger Boston circle which she joined after some unwelcome years in Groton, she had entrance to a world where art, music, German literature and philosophy, and all the newest theories shared discussion with the newest styles in bombazines and French furs. In spite of herself she taught in Alcott's Temple School and in the Green Street School in Providence, but her "Conversations" at the Peabody bookshop on West Street gave her greater satisfaction in proving her gift of eloquence.

⁂

Emerson early became her friend and invited her to Transcendental gatherings, but, though she attended, she walked out with the announcement that one cannot learn the universe by thought alone. The thoughtful and active life was her choice, and to that end she decided to write. As editor of the Dial, as staff writer for Greeley's voice of reform, the New York Tribune, and as author of "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," she fulfilled her intellectual purpose.

Her personal life remained empty. Love passed her by in the persons of Samuel Ward, James Nathan, possibly William Clarke. When she was in her late thirties she took a trip abroad, to be marked by three great days, one when she met the Italian patriot, Mazzini, one when she talked with George Sand, and the third when Giovanni Ossoli escorted her home from St. Peter's. There was nothing in young Ossoli to make him her intellectual companion, yet she became his wife. The end of the story is familiar—her departure from a vanquished Rome with her husband and child and the shipwreck of their vessel almost in sight of America. W. K. R.

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QUARTERLY

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A Lady in the Gold Rush

Lady Sourdough, by Frances Ella Fitz, as told to Jerome Odlum. New York: Macmillan. $3.

IF TALES of the early rough-and-ready West hold a fascination it is because they are about the rugged frontier where men met defeat with a shrug and success with extravagant abandon.

One may still trace for himself the hardships as well as the triumphs of the gold-rush days in the California-Nevada gold country. At Virginia City in Nevada, for instance, one of the quaintest communities of the Old West still stands, although it is gradually being destroyed by the march of industrial mining. There one may see and enter the old opera house where Jenny Lind sang from a tilted stage, and where the bonanza kings amused themselves by throwing away gold coins from their theater boxes, set almost upon the stage itself.

⁂

"Lady Sourdough" is a tale of gold-rush Alaska, nothing like as grand as Virginia City. It is a tale with little glamour, little beauty, unless one finds them in the patience and determination of the cultured New York girl who wanted to "strike it rich" in gold. Miss Fitz remained a "lady" throughout her discouraging and successful experiences at the turn of the century, and she proved that she could endure Alaska as well as any and better than many. That entitles her to the name "sourdough," so the title of this personal narrative is apt.

In simple terms, a sourdough is a person who was able to "take it" in gold-rush Alaska, especially in the winter, when rains, floods, and winds swept many miners' tents and cabins away. The word comes from the unpleasant-sounding type of batter from which the prospectors made their biscuits and hot cakes. It was a mixture of flour, potatoes, salt, and water, which soured, and was added to from time to time as need dictated. It was not made up fresh from baking to baking. A "sourdough" had to be able to "take" this type of food as well as Alaska in the early days, although Miss Fitz's account of a Thanksgiving dinner she prepared in the midst of an Alaskan blizzard does tempt!

⁂

Those who enjoy the lore of the Old West and of early Alaska will enjoy this first-hand report from an experienced hand. Miss Fitz was on one of the earliest boats from Seattle, typewriter equipment and all, secretly intent on making a fortune in gold but relying on stenographic work meanwhile. She knew many of the early prospectors and much of the chicanery of the gold-rush days. She was a victim herself of some of this chicanery, yet the over-all picture shows she fared better than the men of her party.

That Miss Fitz struck it rich herself and was able to retain her wealth makes her exceptional among sourdoughs. Her facility for remembering minute details and pieces of conversation are remarkably illustrated in this narrative recorded by Mr. Odlum. N. W.

San Francisco Sampler

They Were San Franciscans, by Miriam Allen de Ford. The Caxton Printers, Ltd. $3.50.

COIT TOWER, on San Francisco's Telegraph Hill, day-and-night beacon which commands a view of Golden Gate, of the two great bridges, of San Francisco's many hills, of Oakland and her sister cities across the Bay, is named for its donor, known chiefly in San Francisco's bizarre local history as an unconventional young woman who rushed to fires with the helmeted volunteers of Fire Company No. 5 in "the good old days."

Lillie Hitchcock Coit was this unusual heroine's name. She and many others as strangely original parade through this volume of well-told personality narratives. "The good old days" extend from '49 down to only a decade or so ago, and in that period San Francisco has produced an array of unusual, even eccentric, personalities whose histories stand out even against the vivid and exciting histories of their times.

⁂

"The city has ended its long adolescence," asserts Miriam Allen de Ford, building her background for some strange true stories. It "builds engineering marvels to astonish the world and neglects to keep its streets clean. . . . Polyglot, impetuous, hedonistic; rich today and poor tomorrow; undaunted by fire or earthquake, easygoing, with a wink for corruption . . . ," and so forth.

The book is, as its author announces, by no means a complete survey, but merely a sampler, a series of biographical sketches held together by the slender but strong thread of identification with a place, of the connection of its subjects with a city they loved, and which in some cases loved them.

San Francisco was not particularly fond of James Lick, and yet Lick Observatory near by, which he left to the State and which has become his monument, has served so well the cause to which it was given that his name has taken on glowing values that make it almost revered.

Sam Brannan, who grew wealthy in the gold-rush days, a leader of San Francisco's Vigilantes, unimaginative namer of the streets of Sacramento (they are lettered and numbered), was a man of great driving force, and although recognized as a leader in his day, was not held in the affection of his contemporaries. Through the blue haze of passing decades, he becomes an heroic figure.

⁂

Tom Maguire, former cabman, who built the first "Jenny Lind Theater" in California, and introduced grand opera to San Francisco, was held in more affection by his fellow townsmen than some of the others whose stories are told. Henry George, who wrote his famous single-tax book, "Progress and Poverty," in San Francisco, and Kate Kennedy, his stanch admirer, who secured equal salary with the men whose work she equaled in the schools, were held in high esteem in their heyday, as now.

Dennis Kearney, one of the earliest of labor organizers; Fremont Older, one of the West's best-known firebrand editors of more recent years; James J. Corbett, first "gentleman" prizefighter; George Sterling, called "the poet laureate of San Francisco's Bohemia"—all these and others stride or glide through these chroniclings. The Caxton Printers have done an artistic job, as usual, with the printing. R. L. B.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

'Faith Is the Answer'

Faith Is the Answer, by Smiley Blanton and Norman Vincent Peale. Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $2.
East and West, by René Guénon. London: Luzac & Co. 6s.

"FAITH IS THE ANSWER" is the joint work of a Doctor of Divinity — Norman Vincent Peale—and a Doctor of Medicine, who is a trained psychiatrist—Smiley Blanton. As the title suggests, they have come to the conclusion that faith is something of supreme value, whether from the psychological or the religious side.

Dr. Blanton contends that an unsatisfactory home environment may distort and even inhibit the child's growing concept of the deeper relationship between himself and God. Thus faith in one's parents is viewed as a psychological preparation for faith in Deity.

Considering the question of the power of faith, Dr. Peale writes of "the greatest thing that can happen to a human being—the actual release, through faith, of the power of God in human experience"; while in stressing the prime importance of the mental attitude of the individual, he praises the familiar words, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he," as "one of the profoundest truths ever set down for man's guidance."

Both writers admit the deleterious physical as well as mental effects of fear, worry, and anxiety and of negative and destructive thinking in general, while Dr. Blanton readily concedes "that indigestion, abnormal functioning of the heart, high blood pressure, asthma . . . may be due primarily to emotional and spiritual maladjustments."

Dr. Peale records how a "professor in a university class in mental hygiene" announced that his textbook was the New Testament, "and declared it 'the most thoroughgoing and competent work in the field' "; moreover, he advised the practice of its principles "as an aid to good health."

Referring to several of the great Biblical promises, Dr. Peale aptly compares them to so many checks made out in the name of each one of us. The wise man cashes each check; while the sceptic, doubting its validity, fails to do so, to his own deep mental, spiritual, and physical loss. "Faith Is the Answer" contains much that will be found both interesting and helpful to the general reader.

"East and West" is a translation by William Massey from the French of René Guénon, a deep student of Eastern culture and religion, who writes of what he feels to be the failure of the Western world in a vein which, though often satirical and pessimistic, derives not a little justification from the present symptoms of international chaos. In the opening sentences of chapter one, he asserts that "the civilization of the modern West . . . has developed along purely material lines," and that "the Westerners of today no longer know what pure intellect is"; while, as the argument proceeds, it is suggested that Western "civilization" would be termed "barbarism" in the East, while Western "progress" is "for Orientals nothing but change and instability."

Any mental superiority claimed for Europe or America the author feels to be "purely imaginary," for "the West has nothing to teach the East, except in the purely material domain"—a broad dictum which many of us would dispute—while his conclusion is that "the Western outlook must be completely reformed."

Nevertheless, M. Guénon does feel that there is at least the possibility of bridging the chasm between East and West. It is his contention that eventually a few "elect" individuals from the Western world might be found who would be fitted to discuss matters with the countless intellectuals of the East, with a view to reaching some "mental understanding." In thus "being brought nearer to the East," he claims, "the West has everything to gain." This book, with its somewhat exaggerated picture of Eastern profundity and Western inadequacy, may well serve as a salutary if bitter antidote to Occidental egotism.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

The Book Window

My Musical Life, by N. Rimsky-Korsakoff (Knopf, $5). The third edition, revised, reset, and printed from new plates, of a famous and fascinating musical autobiography. The new matter, now translated into English for the first time, consists principally of an account of the composer's final years, 1906-08, compiled by A. Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Paying for Defense, by Albert Gailord Hart and Edward D. Allen (Philadelphia: The Blakiston Company, $2.50), seems got up like a book intended for academic education; but in any case it deals with the practical aspects of taxation. Prices, inflation, and rationing are discussed in relation to government wartime expenditure.

Emphasizing the Parallel Between Napoleon and Hitler—A London Letter

Britain Against Napoleon, by Carola Oman. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

CAROLA OMAN'S "Britain Against Napoleon" is a book of the utmost fascination. Its parallels with today are innumerable and unstressed, from the long-standing threat of invasion, and the pounding of the invasion ports of Calais and Boulogne, to the admiration that certain English people never ceased to entertain for the Corsican adventurer, even when his plans came nearest to wrecking the entire social and political system with which their own fortunes were inextricably bound up. The book is therefore at once historical and topical; it is also learned and lively.

There has never been any lack of appreciation among the English people of the cardinal significance of the struggle with Napoleon. With the Armada and the conflict now in progress it ranks as one of the three potentially fatal crises in our history, and its outcome gives us good grounds for hope concerning the issue of the present battle. It is, principally, through the work of Thomas Hardy, a period famous in literature, having inspired both "The Trumpet-Major" and "The Dynasts." It continued throughout the youth of one of our greatest historians, Macaulay, and it covered a large part of the manhood of one of our greatest historical novelists, Walter Scott. It is therefore surprising that in history itself it has produced no masterpiece.

* * *

It is possible to see the history of Britain, from the reign of Henry VIII to the middle of the reign of George III, reflected in minds of the highest historical order. The sixteenth century is accounted for by Froude. Clarendon is monumentally eloquent about the Great Rebellion. Burnett and Macaulay cover the Revolution and William III, and Lecky—a lesser man, it is true, but competent—produced an immense study of England in the eighteenth century.

And then, just as the whole mighty procession is mounting toward its enormous climax, the great sequence of historical work abruptly ends. At the moment of vastest excitement in the play, there is a breakdown. The curtain descends, and never rises for more than a few moments, giving a haphazard glimpse here and there of isolated incidents in a drama over which the impresario has lost his grip. There is, in fact, no coherent study in English of the Napoleonic struggle as a whole—no study, that is, which aspires to the status of a masterpiece. There are only schoolbooks and individual biographies and accounts like Napier's Peninsular War, which, fine as they are, make no claim to survey the entire field.

In Macaulay's History, the most famous chapter is the third; a chapter that presents the state of England in 1688. The inspiration of this chapter is on Miss Oman throughout "Britain Against Napoleon." In its light she escapes from the scrappiness that spoils previous historical treatment of Britain in the Napoleonic era, and boldly splashes onto the canvas a picture that is as comprehensive as it is vivid.

It is her aim, which she fully achieves, to discover and narrate the mental and physical state of England between 1793 and 1815, and the better to illustrate this, she makes sundry trips across the Channel—to the huge and elaborate camp that Napoleon set up at Boulogne, to Paris, to the raft on the Niemen where he concluded his Russian Pact, and to the frozen courts of St. Petersburg. She records the uncanny silence of the people of all the towns and villages through which Lord Malmesbury passed when he drove through France in 1796 in search of peace; she hears the rattle of Viscount Castelreagh's coach in the frosty night of Dec. 29-30, 1805, pounding along the Great West Road to Shockerwick House near Bath, to break to Mr. Pitt the terrible news of Austerlitz; she listens to that whisper, which chilled the smile on Tsar Alexander's face as he stepped forward to greet Napoleon at Tilsit—"Sire, let me humbly beg you not to forget your father's fate."

* * *

The only meeting that ever took place between Nelson and Wellington is recorded in these pages, a meeting just before Trafalgar, in which both were kept waiting to see the Secretary of State, and in which Nelson almost, but not quite, convinced Wellington that he was a fool. Mr. Joseph Farington tours round England and Scotland, and is pleased to see that the child workers in Mr. Arkwright's factory seem chubby and cheerful. Walter Scott volunteers to serve anywhere in Britain should Napoleon land. George III causes consternation at a parade by saluting the drum-majors with a tremendous flourish, and almost ignoring the colonels. At Weymouth, a young and nervous officer, looking into a shop window, hears a cry of "The Queen, the Queen," and, turning round, knocks down a shabby old lady who is actually the monarch in question.

Master Betty causes a traffic jam in Covent Garden at his first appearance at the age of 13 on the London stage. One October Sunday afternoon in 1803 Mr. William Hickey, in Calcutta, ponders whether he ought to retire. The Emperor Napoleon, in the Moniteur, denies the rumor that his coronation cost sixty millions. It really cost only four millions and a half. When Wellington, after the Allied defeats in Spain, was offered by his Government the choice of coming home or remaining, and decided to stay, Napoleon observes, "Il paraît que c'est un homme, ce Wellington," but instructs the press, with Göebbelsian skill, "to hope that a British general who essayed grand catastrophes might ever remain in command."

"Britain Against Napoleon" enables its readers to know the England of 140 years ago as intimately as any newspaper reveals to them the Britain of today.

HAROLD HOBSON

A Study of Mechanized Warfare

Armies on Wheels, by S. L. A. Marshall. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

MR. MARSHALL, a veteran of World War I, has had many years of newspaper experience, during which he has devoted considerable time to covering military affairs. His "Blitzkrieg," published in November, 1940, presented the present war's events in Poland, Norway, and France. He now gives us "Armies on Wheels," wherein he describes and analyzes, with particular stress on the part played by mechanized forces, the progress of the war in other theaters up to the time of going to press in September, 1941.

The author emphasizes that, in 1941, mechanized power received a crucial test by being pitted against the difficulties presented by large rivers, chains of mountains, deserts, and vast open areas, and proceeds to show the manner in which these tests were met. Detailed analyses are made of the attack and counterattack in Libya, the campaign in Greece, the rout in Crete, and the German advance into Russia.

* * *

The point is made that mechanized attack moves so swiftly that unless its protecting wings have strength and the requisite mobility, and there is a sufficient mechanized reserve, they are subject to being outflanked. Also that this modern type of war necessitates the exercise of close control by a commander who must issue his orders to air and ground forces and mechanized units from a distance, and is therefore dependent on his communication system holding up sufficiently to provide information and to disseminate orders.

The good points and the mistakes of both sides in the first Libyan campaign are dealt with excellently. The contrast of the ineffective Italian effort against the Greeks with the results attained by the German blitz, which roared through Yugoslavia and Greece and forced the British evacuation, is a fine piece of work.

* * *

Mr. Marshall makes the definite assertion that Crete was lost through the improper initial disposition of British forces for the defense of the few existing airdromes, and the Royal Air Force's decision to present the Luftwaffe with command of the air over the island.

The author's comments on the campaign in Russia, written while the German forces were seemingly invincible, are most interesting, inasmuch as he seems to have foreseen what has come to pass.

The chapter, "Tanks Can Be Stopped," is a survey of tank warfare, and contains a comprehensive review of analogous innovations in instruments and methods of waging war over the centuries as well as a discussion of the manner in which tanks have been put to use. He comes to the conclusion that the tank, having imposed its influence on tactics and strategy by reason of its mobility, can be countered by more mobile antitank elements of motorized infantry and artillery—a method now under intensive study by the United States Army.

Mr. Marshall devotes a chapter to the much-discussed subject of a separate air force, and ventures to be definitely opposed to such an organization. He makes the assertion that a closer-knit organization of all arms should be the goal, not separation.

This book is well written and has adequate maps and sketches.

F. L. O.

Textbook for Printers

Proofreading and Copy-Preparation, by Joseph Lasky. New York: Mentor Press. $10.

MR. LASKY'S BOOK is frankly written for one purpose only: To serve as a textbook for printers. The author says in his foreword that it "is a complete course in proofreading and copy-preparation from which every person in the graphic-arts industry with a serious purpose and a desire for self-improvement can derive great benefits intellectually and financially. I am certain of this fact because of what the writing of this book has done for me."

Mr. Lasky starts with the background and history of proofreading, goes into the training and qualifications of the proofreader, through the organization of the proofroom, to the preparation of copy for the printer as the printer would like to have it prepared, and then gets into the whole question of grammar, even going into listing and dividing words.

* * *

It is easy to be critical of details, to take exception to many points Mr. Lasky makes, and so to lose sight of the bigness of his work, of the magnitude of its scope. As a whole, Mr. Lasky has done an admirable job, a conscientious contribution to the printing industry. There are, however, some statements to which exception must be taken.

The primary purpose of the proofreader, says Mr. Lasky, is detecting and correcting typographical errors, making type conform to the original copy. But as a practical guide for newspaper work Mr. Lasky's book slips badly in several places. For example, he would give the proofreader what every composing room would like—a free hand in changing copy, a super-editing of edited copy. The proofreader on a newspaper, he asserts, "has more latitude in deviating from the rule of following copy than in any other kind of proofreading. Faulty punctuation, poor sentence structure, ridiculous statements, repetitious words, libelous matter, the slurring of racial groups, and advertising publicity that inadvertently slips in as news must be caught and changed by the newspaper proofreader. Far from following copy, his duties are the very antithesis of that practice. . . ."

In other words, the proofreader, according to Mr. Lasky, is supreme over the editor in charge of that particular bit of copy. The proofreader, not the editor, would decide whether the punctuation was faulty, perhaps even to changing the thought intended; not the editor responsible but the proofreader would decide whether a statement was ridiculous or not, and the proofreader would even take the place of the publisher and his policy-making right to use advertising publicity. I feel, like Mr. Lasky, that advertising publicity serves no good purpose for any newspaper or advertiser, but that is for the individual publisher to decide, not the proofreader.

* * *

And Mr. Lasky says a proofreader "must" catch such things and "must" change them. What paper would allow such a thing? What paper would allow its copy desk or its editors to be overruled by the composing room? Not one, of course. Proofreaders are, as Mr. Lasky admits, proofreaders, not editors. Their job is to make the type conform to the original copy. If proofreaders find statements they question, they should refer those queries back to the copy desk or editor; they do not re-edit copy; no responsible, first-class newspaper could allow that.

There is so much good in Mr. Lasky's work that it is extremely unfortunate that he got so far off in dealing with the practical side of newspaper work.

C. A. L.

The World of Poetry

A STIMULATING NEW BOOK of poems is Ted Olson's "Hawk's Way" (New York: The League to Support Poetry. $1.50). The verse is tight, forceful, and clear. Smoothly constructed, but never monotonous in technique, the lines flash occasionally into a surprise in expression, as in:

> To watch the intricate air distill
> Its frost until each bough is furred
> And every twig thorned with a star.

The author speaks of tides "rivering space from star to further star," and makes clever use of rhyming consonants, with differing vowels and feminine endings, as in the lines:

> Weeds are quick to claim a field gone fallow.
> Let the burdock tousle knoll and hollow;
> Give the ditches back to thorn and willow.

He is a poet of vision, with an obvious will to work. The League, the president of which is William Rose Benét, has evidently been formed to help the talented poet whose approach to publishers is all in vain. Taking into consideration that "Poetry is the least remunerative of the arts," that commercial publishers consider the new poet too much of a risk, and that the "vanity" publishers are only too ready to profit at the expense of the unknown one who can pay for his publication, the League plans to bring out annually, on a royalty basis, four books of verse.

The list of judges includes names that inspire confidence, among them those of Witter Bynner, Jean Starr Untermeyer, Eda Lou Walton, A. M. Sullivan, and Howard Mumford Jones. Clubs enrolled as members agree to buy one copy of each book published and to them some of the manuscripts are submitted, for opinion, before the judges make their choice.

From the pen of an English poet popular 25 years ago comes a slim reminder that he is still recording in verse the scene of every day. Wilfrid Gibson's "The Alert" (New York: Oxford University Press. $1) has just arrived, with the carefully trimmed iambic comment on people by which he is best known:

> The sirens sound; but, heeding not at all
> Their warning, out she comes with brush and pail,
> As she has done each morning without fail,
> To wash her doorstep though the heavens fall.

There is dignity, order and design, but little vitality in this volume. It seems as if, in the years of fidelity to the commonplace in subject, the author has failed to bring expression up to the level of the un-commonplace, which is the privilege, nay the purpose, of poetry; and the result is drab.

PEARL STRACHAN

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'A Great Place for Weather'

OUT OF THE BLACKNESS and incredible cold of interstellar space comes an unceasing rain of cosmic rays upon the earth. They travel with almost the velocity of light, and they bear energy measured in billions of electron volts. But so small are they that their study is possible only to students equipped with highly specialized instruments and infinite patience. Their origin, their possibilities, constitute a perpetual challenge to the physicist.

It is known that a far greater number of these strange, energized particles are present in the upper regions of earth's atmosphere than in the lower, heavier portions, as at sea level. So scientists have reached higher and higher in their investigations.

The highest fixed laboratory in the world, especially suited to the study of cosmic rays, is now anchored firmly on the pinnacle of Mt. Evans, 65 miles west of Denver, Colorado. The highway to this lofty, scientific retreat is well paved and of easy gradient. It rises from the mile-high city to a terminus 14,260 feet above the sea; it is therefore the highest automobile road in this country.

At this height, the delicate instruments in the "lab" record a volume of cosmic rays five times greater than ever penetrates to sea level.

Scientists have long recognized Mt. Evans as an almost ideal location for cosmic study. It is the most lofty easily accessible mountain in the United States. Through many years, shelters have been built on the mountain's top which permitted cosmic study during summer months, but the following season always revealed these structures wrecked by winter gales.

* * *

Finally, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology collaborated with the University of Denver to erect a permanent building on the peak. The completed structure was opened for use in June, 1937. It is cold proof, gale proof, and lightning proof. In appearance it is truly unique; it seems to belong to some other planet. Screaming blizzards make almost ceaseless assault upon it during the long winters, with velocities up to 200 miles per hour, but it is built with streamlined curves which shunt away the winds. There are no side walls; roof truss construction made their omission possible. Steel cables, fastened to floor joists, run through foundational pillars to heavy metal plates cemented deep within the seamless granite of the mountain.

The building is thermally insulated, and is equipped with "no-draft" ventilation. Protection against lightning, which plays upon the peak daily during summer months, was insured by converting the entire structure into a Faraday cage. Wire netting encloses the roof, and metal cloth is spread on the under side of the floor. These conducting fabrics are joined and grounded.

The laboratory consists of two rooms, each 21 by 24 feet, with a center ceiling height of 11 feet. Permanent equipment includes a 500-watt, 1.10-volt generator, operated by a gasoline motor. Living quarters are provided in one of the rooms. The laboratory is open to all qualified students at cost of operation. The highway is usually free of snow by June 15, and remains so until about Sept. 15.

During the summers of 1940-41, the "lab" was used to capacity. Scientists have carried on investigations not only in the field of the cosmic ray, but in meteorology and astro-physics. Much valuable data has been procured by officials of the United States Weather Bureau. The University of Chicago has joined with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Denver as a third operating institution.

* * *

Unique experiences await the traveler who drives to the crest of Mt. Evans. As one tourist remarked: "It's a great place for weather!" There is seldom a day which doesn't present at least a bit of all seasons—except midsummer of the lower altitudes.

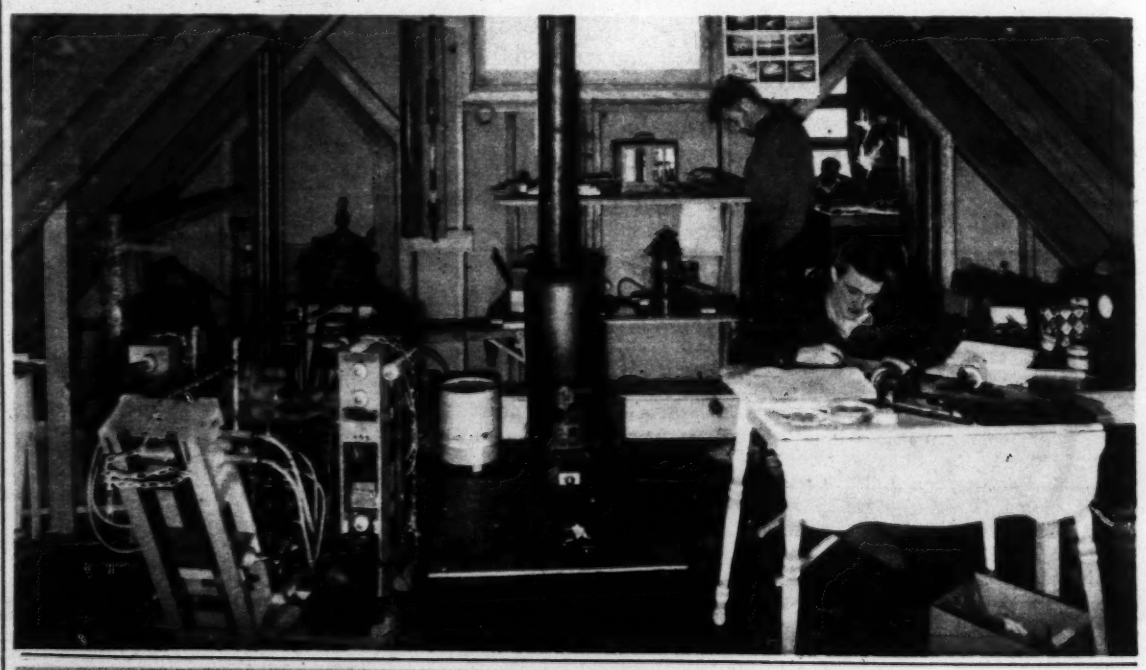
A visitor may arrive at the top of the mountain in mid-July. As he steps from his car, a brisk snow storm is likely to suddenly spring into being, and as quickly vanish. Wind-blown sleet may sting his face. Before this onslaught, perhaps he will clutch at his hat—and find his hair literally standing on end, defying all attempts to smooth it down. Electricity will be all about, crackling audibly from point of rock; for, at times, electric potential on Mt. Evans is high enough to produce corona discharges from almost any pointed projection, including people!

* * *

Observers on Mt. Evans' summit have an unobstructed view of eastern valleys and plains, and of the city of Denver, 65 miles away. A "look out" house, enclosed with very heavy glass, stands on the leeward side of the laboratory, protected by its sturdy bulk from prevailing winds. There are days when morning sunshine strikes upon the glass and is reflected to the distant valleys and towns and cities, as though by a mirror. Varying atmospheric conditions produce aberrations of this reflected light, and valley folk are sure they are being heliographed! Suggestions are rife that some individual is stranded on the peak and is signaling for help. The mountain has been watched many times through large telescopes and the intermittent flashes proved meaningless. It is not thought that the most intrepid skier or snow shoer would attempt to reach the summit of Mt. Evans in midwinter.

Through the long, dark months of cold, the rain of cosmic rays upon the peak continues unabated; meteors flash and fade; astral phenomena are revealed, but are unheralded. For only three months in each year are the icy barriers on this mountain lowered, and man permitted to climb a little nearer to the measureless sky, to work, to watch, and to wonder.

ALBERT BEMIS



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Over the Editor's Desk

JOY ELMER MORGAN has been prominent in library and educational work ever since his student days at the Nebraska State Normal School. He received his A.B. at the University of Nebraska in 1917 and B.L.S. at the New York State Library School in 1920. During World War I, he was camp librarian at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex., and assistant to the acting director of Library War Service in Washington. Since 1920, he has been editor of the Journal of the American Education Association. He is the author of numerous books and other publications on education and library topics, particularly with reference to the cultural use of radio.

Sydney Hayward, in the course of his work on the radio newscasts of The Christian Science Monitor, has made several years' study of the strategic phases of geography, as they affect communications between the continents.

As an authority in the field of sports, Helen Hulett Searl presents the argument for their continuation in full variety during the emergency.

Robert W. Desmond has had an opportunity to watch the efforts of Justice Edmonds' to bring about reforms in court trial methods as they affect small litigants, with the object of bringing about quicker and less expensive ways of conducting such law suits.

Walter Robb, during many years of residence in the Philippines, came to know the Filipinos at first hand in his daily life, and makes clear why these "little people" are proving prodigious fighters now that the independence of their land is in the balance.

We have heard much of the phrase, total war, but what of the more inspiring and prophetic total peace, asks Albert Field Gilmore. Dr. Gilmore is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Melita Spraggs, of the editorial staff of the Monitor's European Bureau, responded to our request for an article on what London is singing, by going out into the shelters, the factories, and the many other gathering places of people of many sorts and callings, all with a single thought these days that there shall always be an England.

. . Justice for Justice

(Continued from Page 6)

reach decisions without reference to the regularly established courts. Such agencies include the Railroad Commission, the Industrial Accident Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and a host of others.

Every new agency of that sort is an indication that the existing courts are not doing their job, Justice Edmonds believes. He points out that, at the latest convention of the American Bar Association, much of the time was given to discussion of how the legal profession can stop the inroads of such new administrative agencies.

"I contend that they can be stopped if our present courts will mend their ways," Justice Edmonds repeats. "It is a matter of making democracy work—and it can be done."

* * *

The American Bar Association regarded the matter as important enough to set up, last autumn, a special national Committee on Improvement of the Administration of Justice, with the Hon. John J. Parker, a United States Circuit Judge, as Chairman. Justice Edmonds is Chairman of the California State Committee, named to study the situation locally.

It is purposed to advocate reform of procedure by establishing pretrials, by better methods for the selection of juries, through presentation of appeals by less expensive means, and by the organization of judicial conferences for the more effective dispatch of business.

The Judicial Council of the State Bar of California, under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson, also recently set up the machinery for drafting a complete Code of Rules Governing Appellate Procedure. This Code presumably will touch upon such controversial matters as the length of briefs and means of reducing delays and expenses involved. The California bar also hopes that the justices of the appellate courts may find more time for conferences on their cases, and give opportunity for oral argument after the briefs have been considered.

All of this is in line with what Justice Edmonds has been advocating for several years, and it is in line with existing practices in some other states.

"The courts of England, at the time of Charles Dickens, were in much worse condition than ours are, at present," Justice Edmonds believes. "There, neither the judges nor the lawyers would take any interest in correcting the situation. So Dickens wrote 'Bleak House,' and an outraged public opinion forced a change.

"In the United States, changes have come from inside the profession itself, and continue to do so. That is much better. Trial procedure has been improved and other difficulties have been cut down to a minimum. But practically nothing has been done in the field of appellate procedure. That has just 'growed,' with the result that delays and high costs of appeals defeat the ends of justice.

"A system that produces such results," Justice Edmonds insists, "is out of harmony with our present economic conditions. It works hardship and injustice. It has no place in the present-day world, and the more far-seeing members of the legal profession should—and probably will—change it. They must do so, if democracy is to work.

"The essential quality of democracy is government in obedience to law. It makes possible a society in which rights and privileges are not granted or taken away at will by some dictator or ruling group, but rather one in which the security of both person and property is guaranteed by established principles and doctrines.

* * *

"Indeed, the law is a foundation stone of democracy," Justice Edmonds believes, "but the law is not merely a system of rules. Democracy implies law in action, for the benefit of protection of the individual. Democracy works when our administration of law makes those rules effective, and if the administration of law breaks down, democracy becomes a mere shibboleth. This cannot be permitted to happen."

Justice Edmonds has been conducting a kind of personal campaign, for years, to improve the administration of the law, and of appellate procedure, especially. He has addressed meetings of the bar, and he has spoken on the subject, among other places, at Principia College, of which he is a trustee.

If his campaign bears fruit—as now begins to seem probable—Justice Edmonds' friends are prepared to insist that he grow a set of whiskers. Then, even though he has written no novel, he will at least look more like Charles Dickens, who also brought about great improvements in court procedure and public justice.

Books and Soldiers

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER, with an inherent love of reading and a boundless curiosity concerning things and events, is making wide use of library facilities provided in and near military camps, and has hailed with satisfaction the nationwide move to collect books and expand these services.

Every military establishment where there are more than 5,000 men has its own library and attendants, under the direction of the branch of the service to which it belongs. Library service among the armed forces even extends to the detachment of men leaving for an isolated post. Each man is asked to include one volume among his personal effects, thus making a library of as many volumes as there are men.

Various organizations, dedicated wholly or in part to the maintenance of morale, have provided books, magazines, and reading facilities for the use of soldiers and sailors throughout the country. Thousands of books have been gathered, cleaned, mended, and repaired by the Work Projects Administration for distribution to military establishments.

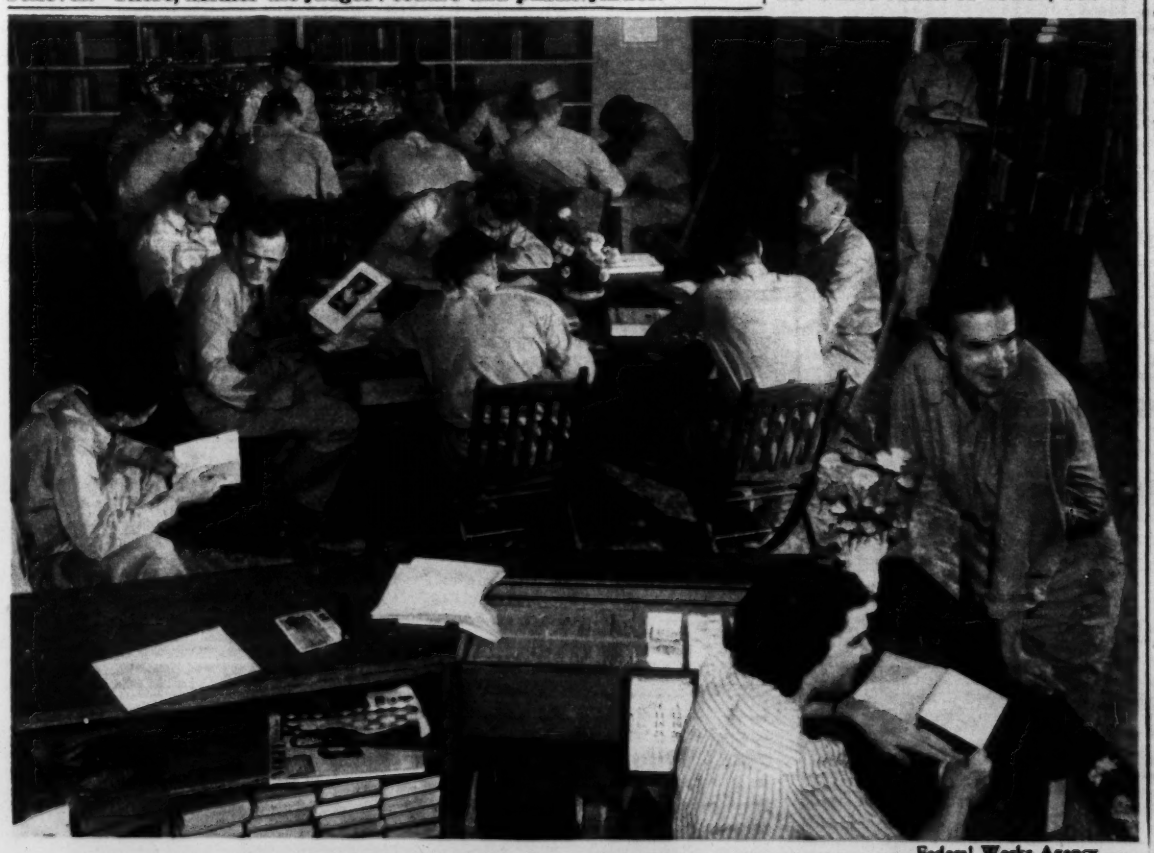
The WPA Library Service Program for several years directed its activities toward bringing books and library facilities to those rural and isolated sections of the country where a varied collection of books was a rarity. The activities of the unit continued on this line until the advent of defense activities, when it was directed into the channel of providing books and library workers in training camps. Now, with the full war activity in swing, the program has been redirected so that in every place where the service libraries are not operating—in service centers in many towns, in lounging rooms in rail terminals, in branch libraries in many camps and other places where library aid has been requested—the WPA Library Program has stepped in with a trained staff and performed the necessary work.

To further the supply of books, a "Victory Book" campaign was initiated in January, in which the American Library Association, the Red Cross, United Service Organizations and kindred agencies sought to find 1,000,000 volumes, and with the aid of the WPA collect, sort, clean, mend, and distribute them to camps all over the country.

Titles available in the larger libraries not only range through the whole realm of fiction, but include a goodly number of books on other subjects. The camp librarians report that fiction requested is almost all of high grade.

Volumes dealing with pure science—chemistry, physics, and mathematics—are much in demand. Books on applied science—engineering, aviation, agriculture, mechanics, medicine and hygiene—are popular. Biography, travel, history and languages are asked for often. The social sciences—economics, law, government, education and commerce—are also in demand. There is large demand for books on the Bible, poetry, general literature and drama.

The service seems to feel that an informed soldiery will be an intelligent soldiery, better able to carry out details and assignments because it knows the ideals it is fighting for. Instead of trying to mold the youth of the nation into a strict military pattern, commanders of both the Army and Navy are encouraging the use of books, of studying and reading, knowing that an educated and thinking citizen soldiery will be more aware of all that it is fighting for.



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. . MacArthur

(Continued from Page 2)

home so early that he does not like to disturb his family, who may eat later. When the morning is old, he knocks off work to eat something. If a *tienda*, that he calls *tindahang* in his own language, is at hand, he will patronize it; if not, he will prepare a light meal for himself. If he can have some coffee and a bun, with a crude-sugar cake for the coffee, and, if possible, some canned butter on the bun, that quite satisfies him.

After eating, never before, and never while he eats, he takes a moderate drink of water. He will have fruit during the day, usually bananas, but not now. Come *tanghali*, noon, he has what he esteems a full meal. It is a ration of boiled rice, together with some boiled vegetables, some variety or other of pulse. Boiled greens are a favorite relish of his, to eat along with his rice. If he can afford it, he adds to this noonday meal a few bites of fish. Pork will do in lieu of fish, or even beef, but he has little of either. If he eats beef, he stews it. He also stews his pork.

His evening meal, eaten late, with the family, repeats the noonday menu. It may be the wheat bread that he has, added to his diet under the American regime that has helped add considerably to his weight; at the same time, however, he eats more than double the quantity of rice that he did 40 years ago—he is more prosperous and able to afford it. He will not eat in the evening until he has another long, cold bath, even more leisurely than his morning ablution, and again changed into clean, well-laundered clothes. With his noon meal he has had a banana or two, with his supper he will have more, after the victuals are disposed of, and then a drink of water. Filipino peasants all use coarse salt, most of it won from the sea; but they all use it at table and not in the cooking.

The thirstier they are, the less they drink when water turns up. They merely sip the water, and prefer dipping a sugar-cake into it and slaking thirst in that way. Later, when less thirsty, they indulge more freely. Rubbing the body thoroughly is an important part of their baths, taken at every opportunity, and stretching the muscles is another. The Filipino who is helping hold the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor against the Japanese is in fact a stronger and more agile man than is the Japanese himself.

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SCHOOLBOYS GETTING FINGERPRINTED WHILE VISITING G-MEN IN WASHINGTON

Ink on Your Fingers

ANY NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN the United States over can tell you that their fingerprints are recorded in the Civilian File of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, and that it was fun getting them on file. This fact is of concrete worth to the country, now that the national picture of all-around emergency defense preparation is being filled in, and parents and school teachers are naturally looking for added protections for children, in case of need. The F. B. I. itself does not conduct civilian fingerprint programs but, now as in the past, will forward supplies of personal identification cards on request, to be used in projects of fingerprinting children such as have been initiated, by way of practical adventure in civil government, by Junior Chambers of Commerce groups, the Boys' Clubs of America, and Boy and Girl Scout groups. New Hampshire has recently fingerprinted 5,000 school children in Concord and announces plans for taking prints of 100,000 more throughout the State.

▸ ▸ ▸

Although materially reduced by public education in the last several years, there may still be an adult prejudice in some quarters against the imagined stigma attaching to any and all fingerprinting; but experience has shown, in the matter of fingerprinting children, that it has only been necessary to make a sort of game of it, taking the mystery out of the inking process itself, and making an adventurous experience of the whole thing. Wise parents and teachers are instructing their children that having their fingerprints taken for filing in the great white building at Washington is an act of good citizenship, a protection to themselves and their parents if, by some chance, they should become temporarily lost. For example, parents in the region of New London, Texas, had abundant reason to be thankful, a few years ago, that school children had participated in the fingerprinting adventure at a county fair, a short while before their school was rent by an explosion. And in all the many facets of air-raid precaution now, there is every reason to bulwark children and their families against the possibilities of public confusion by individual registration in the Civilian File.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., is proud of the Civilian File. It came about at first as a small-scale subdivision of the criminal identification department. In a short time after its inception there was abundant evidence of its importance as a means of identifying law-abiding citizens, for their own protection and benefit. It is well known that a time may come to the individual when the faculty of memory ceases to function and, being unable to connect his past, he may also be unable to find his own home or even to tell who he is. The Civilian Fingerprinting system of the F. B. I. has solved thousands of such problems.

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The cards which are supplied by the F. B. I. to law-enforcement agencies, to private citizens, and to civic organizations wishing to engage in projects sponsoring civil fingerprinting, are worded in a way to make it unmistakable that they are for personal identification purposes only. As Mr. Hoover points out, "it is important for the public to comprehend that there is no stigma whatever attached to this method of identification. Obviously, there is no reason why the permanent recording of the ridges on the fingers of an individual should carry with it any more disgrace than that involved in writing one's signature, or in giving the description of one's self which appears on all passports, identification cards, and the like."

In many instances, sometimes in connection with a visiting representative of the local F. B. I. headquarters, a school fingerprinting project has been undertaken by children themselves. The process itself is comparatively easy, but it requires neatness and precision.

J. M.

.. Total War, Total Peace

(Continued from Page 7)

to support its own child, the League of Nations. It laid its offspring on the doorstep of the temple it had conceived, and withdrew into a status of "splendid isolation." Total peace was far from accomplishment.

One lesson learned in the intervening years that even the most hardened nationalist must acknowledge is that the nations can no longer live apart. There can be no isolation when frontiers no longer exist, when oceans can no longer serve as barriers. The nations of the world are geographically neighbors. The problem is to unite them in mental and spiritual unity upon the basis of brotherhood. Education as commonly conceived and carried out goes only part way toward this total peace. Based as at present so largely upon purely academic courses, it misses the fundamental teaching of true brotherhood. It lacks the magnet of spiritual understanding which alone will draw the nations together. There is no other influence to unite the nations than spiritual attraction.

Material means have failed. Education as pursued has brought the world to the present crisis because it has increasingly omitted the one essential without which there can be no total peace. Pursuit of the sciences—physics, chemistry, biology—has gone very far in the development of their respective fields. Much has been done to make material existence easier, more pleasurable. But none can say that these developments, important as they have been, have led humanity one parasang along the road to total peace, the peace that is native in the Kingdom of God. Rather as material conveniences have multiplied has the trend been in the opposite direction, toward a deeper engrossment in the things that are seen.

Is it not, then, an absolute essential to the welfare of the race that even in the midst of war an accurate survey be made of the situation, that an appraisement be instituted to determine the reasons for the failure of past efforts to attain the peace so poignantly sought? And should not another and more promising course be embarked upon? If the contention be made that there is no chart, no sure course that can be followed with certainty of ultimate success, then have we surrendered to a counsel of despair, to the Stygian darkness of paganism, to the condition of the world before the appearance of its Saviour, even to total chaos.

But the way has been charted and the beacons are lighted. The way of the Cross is the way of salvation. And the way of salvation is the way of peace, even to that peace which is total. Acknowledgment of the Fatherhood of God and of its inevitable correlative, the brotherhood of man, is the way, the only way to save mankind from its own destruction. Total peace calls for the all-out, utmost effort of the peace-loving nations.

Coming Soon

The Christian Science Monitor's

Spring Fashion Section

An entire section devoted to news of fashions north, south, east and west, is in the final stages of preparation. Good photographs of clothes and accessories for women, men, and children, and the advertisements of many fashion advertisers all over the country, make this a particularly graphic shopping guide for Monitor readers. If you want fresh, practical and authentic fashion news, watch for it. It will appear with your regular edition of the Monitor soon—see the dates below.

WITH THE PACIFIC EDITION OF MARCH 10

WITH THE CENTRAL EDITION OF MARCH 16

WITH THE ATLANTIC EDITION OF MARCH 26

. . Federal Education

(Continued from Page 3)

potent means for improving and vitalizing systems already established; collect the results of important experiments in education and make these the common property of school officers and teachers everywhere; and make known the value of education as a quickener of intellectual activities, as a moral renovator, as a multiplier of industry and a consequent producer of wealth, and, finally, as the strength and shield of civil liberty.

It was on the basis of this memorial that Congressman James A. Garfield, who was later to become President of the United States, made his address in support of the bill for an education bureau. He spoke eloquently of the appropriations by Congress for science, exploration, agriculture, and economic development, but wished equal treatment for the welfare and development of human beings.

Congress responded to Garfield's appeal and the office was created, but success did not come with its establishment. For many years it was in constant danger of its life and had difficulty in obtaining enough funds to make its work effective. In proportion to the money spent for it, the Office of Education has been one of the most fruitful of the agencies of the Federal Government. It has had a number of strong Commissioners—inspiring and far-sighted men. The first Commissioner, Henry Barnard (1867-1870), had previously been head of the school systems of both Connecticut and Rhode Island and shared with Horace Mann the glory of helping to establish the great educational tradition in the United States. Nine Commissioners have succeeded Barnard: John Eaton, N. H. R. Dawson, William T. Harris, Elmer E. Brown, Philander P. Claxton, John James Tigert, William John Cooper, George F. Zook, and J. W. Studebaker.

Commissioner John W. Studebaker has given most effective leadership since he came to the Office of Education in 1934. Born at McGregor, Iowa, June 10, 1887, and educated at Leander Clark College in Toledo, Iowa, Dr. Studebaker has won his way up as teacher, high school principal, and school superintendent to the highest educational office within the gift of the Nation. At Des Moines, where he served as assistant superintendent or superintendent of schools from 1914 until he came to the Commissionership, he broke away from tradition and sought practical ways to make the schools meet the needs of the people. His carefully planned Des Moines system of public forums attracted wide attention and has been extended throughout the country under his leadership. During World War I he was National Director of the Junior Red Cross and was in Europe after the war to oversee the improving of conditions for school children in war-torn areas.

Commissioner Studebaker is a man for such a time as this—able, quick, intelligent, friendly, and helpful. He has given much attention to vocational education, to school and public libraries, to radio and visual education, to adult education, and to civic education through community forums. He believes in free discussion of all sides of every issue in a spirit of tolerance and in an honest search for truth and a better way. In his own words, "The enemy of democracy is civic ignorance."

The men and women on the staff of the United States Office of Education are doing a work of the utmost importance. Nowhere in public service is there a finer example of faithful devotion to duty than in this loyal staff of pioneer workers. The Office is the medium of financial assistance given by the Federal Government to States, institutions, and communities. Assistance is given through regular grants-in-aid, as for vocational education and rehabilitation, and for special projects, as to communities to aid in conducting public forums for adult civic education.

The research program of the Office has conducted hundreds of investigations made in co-operation with states, universities, local school systems. In the brief period since its establishment the Office has assembled the greatest body of data on education ever brought together.

Publications of the Office of Education are widely distributed: School Life, an illustrated monthly journal; an average of 30 bulletins a year; the Biennial Survey of Education, which is a standard reference throughout the world; and the Educational Directory, an invaluable list of schools and school officials.

The Office of Education is an important factor in the perennial struggle of light against ignorance, of intelligence against force. It should be expanded to meet the growing need for enlightenment. America should maintain groups of educational workers in every country in the world, learning the language of the people, studying their educational enterprises, and giving whatever help they can. There can be no end of war until enlightenment is strong enough to take its place, and enlightenment is much less costly.

Standard Oil Co. Photo

YOSEMITE'S HALF DOME, WINTER, FROM GLACIER POINT

. . North of Zero-Zero

(Continued from Page 4)

sumably, it might not be impossible for the Ivory Coast again to be controlled from Dakar.

If the Axis were able to occupy Dakar, it certainly would be to the enemy's advantage to control the coastlines as far as possible on either side of that port. And, if sufficient disturbance could be made in the Ivory Coast by strings pulled from Dakar, the Nazis might be able to keep the Allies looking apprehensively southward from Sierra Leone and Liberia, rather than moving against Dakar itself.

Like the Ivory Coast, the British mandated colony of the Gold Coast is no longer chiefly preoccupied with the resource which gave it its name. The Gold Coast's main product recently has been cocoa. This is a locality which knew German explorers centuries ago. As early as 1682, the Brandenburgs of what is now Germany built a chain of picturesque forts along the Gold Coast. Near Cape Three Points the crumbled ruins of the old Brandenburg fortress of Gross-Friedrichsburg still can be seen. This fort is testimony to the interest of a Germanic ruler, Frederick William, better known as the Great Elector of Brandenburg.

Some gold is still mined on the Gold Coast, although the value of the production of recent years has declined sharply from the peak established by the discoveries of the 1880's. The Gold Coast has several extensive deposits of manganese, used in hardening steel, and bauxite, from which aluminum ore is extracted.

The principal ports of the Gold Coast are Accra and Takoradi. The latter has the great advantage of a sheltered harbor, which is lacking at Accra. Increasing traffic of prewar years has made Takoradi one of the few really modern and effective harbors on the African West Coast, with fuel facilities, modern repair shops, electric cranes, and railroad facilities.

Since the World War, the former German colony of Togoland has been a mandated territory under the League of Nations, part of it having been assigned to British authority, part to French. But Togoland has never been forgotten by the Germans, who considered it a model colony. This was not so much because it was as imposing or wealthy as some other African colonies, but because it was the Kaiser's only self-supporting colonial possession. All the others depended on subsidies.

Since the loss of Togoland was one of the provisions imposed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, it presumably would give Hitler and the Nazis great satisfaction to "right another wrong"—if they get within hailing distance of the former German colony. Thus, once established at Dakar, Togoland might provide a lure to bring the Nazis further southward.

And finally, next to Togoland, is Dahomey, another colony whose jurisdiction comes under the Governor-Generalship of French West Africa, and so possibly subject to Dakar influence. In the seventeenth century, Dahomey, along with Togoland, was a center of the slave trade—a fact which is responsible for its designation of Slave Coast. Dahomey's other chief claim to fame seems to have been its woman's army, made up of hard-fighting Amazons, who operated under the native monarchs before the French stepped in.

Uncle Sam's Best Seller

Of the more than 70,000 titles available in the vast stock of Government-published books and pamphlets on the shelves of the United States Printing Office in Washington, D. C., the best seller, to date, is a small pamphlet titled "Infant Care." This booklet prepared by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has sold 1,500,000 copies, which makes the sales record of most literary best sellers seem small by comparison. In addition to the copies of "Infant Care" that have been sold, 2,000,000 copies have been distributed free of charge through welfare agencies. Thousands of copies have been mailed to rural areas. But "Infant Care" has also had a large sale in urban areas, the wide circulation due, in part, to favorable mention in women's magazines. In the Southwest, several local agencies have prepared mimeographed translations into Spanish for the use of Spanish-speaking mothers.

. . Songs

(Continued from Page 9)

Elderly people love to hear "Ave Maria," while Brahms' and Schubert's songs are also popular with these working-class audiences. Songs from the operas and well-known musical plays, such as "Love Will Find a Way" from "The Maid of the Mountains," and the Toreador Song from "Carmen," are always sure of a good reception. Parry's hymn, "Jerusalem," and Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" never fail to stir the imagination.

A deep sentiment now attaches to that former music-hall and radio chorus, "There'll Always Be an England," because it was sung so often and with such feeling at the time of Dunkirk, in the darkest hours of the invasion threat, and in the crash and grief of air raids.

The "V" campaign has as its theme song "Victoire—the Song of the 'V.'" The Salvage Drive brought back to the music hall in topical guise a famous song by the late Harry Champion. To spur Londoners on to gather up every tiniest piece of scrap-iron, comedians revived "Any Old Iron?" Champion's classic of pre-World War days, and not long before he passed on, he sang it over the radio.

To a well-nigh eggless community, there was a pathetic note of appeal in:

> Hey, little Hen, When, when, when,
> Will you lay me an egg for my tea?
> Hey, little Hen, When, when, when,
> Will you try to supply one for me?

That other old chorus:

> Chick, chick, chick, lay a little egg for me,
> I haven't had an egg since Easter, and now it's half-past three.

was also revived at this time.

There is a whole field of modern sentimental songs favored by the dance bands and the radio crooners. Such titles as: "When They Sound the Last All-Clear," "Pals," "We'll Meet Again," "Down Forget-Me-Not Lane," "Yours," "Always," and "Stardust Serenade" give the general idea. But these are songs to listen to, rather than sing. Undoubtedly, the introduction of home radio entertainment since the World War tended to mute vocal chords as it closed up family pianos. But the war has proved that when people get together they still sing, which supports the truth of that popular old ditty:

> The more we are together, the merrier we shall be.

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